[COMMITTEE PRINT]

APPENDICES TO: BRICK AND MORTAR: A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS TO MEET RESEARCH FACILITIES NEEDS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

(Serial C)

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF RESEARCH FACILITIES SURVEYS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT

Adequacy of Academic Research Facilities. A brief Report of a Survey of Recent Expenditures and Projected Needs in Twenty-five Academic Institutions. Ad Hoc Interagency Steering Committee on Academic Research Facilities. NSF Task Group on Academic Research Facilities. April 1984.

The Nation's Deteriorating University Research Facilities A Survey of Recent Expenditures and Projected Needs in Fifteen Universities. Association of American Universities. July 1981.

The Adequacy of University Research Facilities National Science Foundation. PRA Issue Paper 83-64. Feb. 8, 1984.

Report to the chairman, Committee on Science and Technology, House of Representatives. University Finances Research Revenues and Expenditures. GAO. July 1986.

University Research Facilities: Report on a Survey Among National Science Foundation Grantees. National Science Foundation. June 1, 1984.

Science and Engineering Research Facilities at Doctorate-Granting Institutions. National Science Foundation. Sept. 1986.

APPENDIX B

Discussion Paper

Robert L. Sproull
President Emeritus, University of Rochester
Member, Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable Council

EXPLICIT RENT CHARGES: ONE APPROACH TO MEETING FACILITY NEEDS

One component of indirect costs or pooled costs in federal R&D grants and contracts to universities is a use allowance or depreciation on buildings in which the research is carried out. The standard allowable use charge is 2 percent per year. A university may include an alternative depreciation rate if it is fully documented. It also is possible to include within pooled costs, with permission of the agency sponsoring the research, the interest on loans taken by the university to construct the building in which the research is being carried out.

Various proposals have been offered for modifying these procedures and for standardizing them across all federal agencies as a way to enhance the nation's capability for maintaining and building state-of-the-art academic research facilities. The approach proposed here is to make the charge for rent of research space an explicit component of federal R&D contracts and grants to universities.

The basic idea of the proposal below is to segregate a substantial portion of the pooled costs of research into a package that is a less controversial and more defensible cost allocation, and an allocation that can be compared with other universities and with industry. Although arguments and dissatisfactions will persist, the intent is to confine them to a smaller part of the whole, and thereby reduce the overall dissatisfaction.

Direct Charge for Rent

The basic approach is to assemble the costs that would appropriately be counted as part of rent of research space and deal separately with the "basket" as rent-per-square-foot of space used on the federally supported project. The claim is that rent is easily understandable and readily comparable, and therefore less controversy could be anticipated in this part of the pooled costs.

The elements in the rent calculation would include: 1) building depreciation and obsolescence, 2) routine maintenance, 3) security, 4) grounds care for grounds immediately attached to the building, 5) parking lot costs for spaces required by people associated with the building space, and 6) heat, power, light, "pure waters" charges.

Item (1) above would be large and the most difficult to calculate initially and to agree upon. The history at each university of renovations

and of modifications to accommodate new programs, would form the basis of the calculation. This could be done on a university-wide basis but for two categories of space, laboratory and office. It would be helpful if the dollars-per-square-foot introduced into the calculation could remain for (say) five years with an agreed annual escalation.

The other items would present fewer problems. In many institutions, insufficient metering-by-building of steam, water, and electricity exists to make accurate calculations. But energy conservation is stimulating more and more metering, and university-averages could probably be divided into laboratory and office rates without much trouble.

As part of the negotiations leading to the agreed rent-per-square-foot, comparisons would be made with laboratory and office space of comparable quality in the same geographic area. These comparisons would be an important part of the defense of the charged rate.

In addition to rent, the other elements of the indirect cost pool would remain, but it would be well to make some changes in these as part of the process of using rent as a major element. "Central Administration" would probably remain about as is. "Research Grants and Contracts Administration," now 100% in the pool, would be put in at some percentage (85%? 90%?) less than 100%. The purpose of this change, which would of course cost the university, is to acknowledge the "bid and proposal" nature of some of this activity and to provide an obvious and evident incentive for the university to keep these costs down.

"Departmental Administration" has been a major bone of contention, and universities usually settle for far less than they think is appropriate. One approach might be to fix the contribution to the pool at x% per full-time-equivalent faculty member. That is, if the sponsored research faculty spent the equivalent of (say) 12.5 FTE's on this research in a department of 25 people, half of the department office costs would go into the pool. This approach probably substantially understates the fair charge to the government, but could be easily defended. Another approach might be to add y$ per FTE (on research) faculty member, where y would be the same country-wide. Since universities usually discount their fair "take" in this area anyway, it might be better to lose full repayment obviously by formula (and publicly claim this as cost sharing) than to lose it (as at present) in complicated, unpublicized negotiations.

Library, student affairs, and other small items would be left unchanged.

Although the numbers could be negotiated so that this approach would result in no gain, no loss to the universities, I would hope that from the beginning of developing and negotiating the approach a serious attempt would be made to make the rent cover fully the cost of space. If this occurred, the universities would have a way of solving their new and renovated space needs that would be far superior to the "pork barrel" end runs and to special federal programs of grants for buildings and renovation. It would automatically adjust the support for space to the amount of federally sponsored work. Since the latter is peer reviewed and less politically noisy than grants for buildings, the whole process of research

support would be a little more effective and less controversial. To the extent that it helped remove pooled costs from a worry on Capitol Hill, everyone would benefit.

Issues

There are many questions to be studied and issues to be resolved before one could make this approach into a firm prescription. Clearly, both universities and government would calculate carefully whether they would become "better off." But the proposal could be firmed in such a way that on average neither had an economic advantage. The object is to make the whole interaction an arena of less controversy, better understood and defended, and to return to the flavor of partnership.

Some of the questions are: 1) Would cost-sharing still be required? 2) What differences (if any) should there be between public and private institutions? 3) Could the idea of rent be extended to research equipment use? 4) Should rent-per-square-foot be a constant in each geographical area? for each type (college, research university, off-campus laboratory) of institution? 5) Should a third category of space (in addition to laboratory and office space) be created for computerized offices or dry laboratories? 6) Would a university immediately have a surplus of space, and how much inefficiency would accompany empty space and moving stimulated by a principal investigator's desire to minimize the pooled costs charged to him? 7) Would universities in fact hold P.I.'s financially responsible

for space, or would they average in some way? 8) What are realistic assumptions about the accounting expense asscciated with calculating rent? How often would it be necessary to revise the figure? 9) When the whole system was put together, would the incentives be correct? 10) How would it interact with initiatives in other areas, such as effort reporting and longevity of grants, not addressed here?

DRAFT of July 8 1985

RLS/DIP:jeb

APPENDIX C

Tax-Exempt Financing for Research Facilities

David Clapp
(June 1985)

Proposal

To establish an independent, nonprofit corporation that would receive funding from Federal appropriations as well as business and public contributions for the purpose of providing guarantees, grants, loans, and other financial assistance to nonprofit independent or state-related educational and/or scientific research projects. The corporation would assist institutions primarily by providing credit support or leveraging for capital borrowing programs in the tax-exempt bond market.

DISCUSSION

Background

Both independent and state-related institutions generally have legal access to the tax-exempt capital markets at the present time. Most state universities can issue tax-exempt bonds (i.e., bonds the interest on which is exempt from Federal income tax) directly as state government instrumentalities. An independent institution can achieve a generally similar result through the auspices of an agency, created at the state or local level, which issues tax-exempt bonds and uses the proceeds to finance capital projects subject only to certain limitations

imposed by state law. Medical schools and hospitals have widely used this type of financing for health care projects as well as higher education institutions. However, in these cases, theinstitution must rely on its own credit rating. The proposal in this paper is intended to remove that requirement.

This paper is concerned with institutions that are exempt from Federal income tax as charitable or educational organizations or as state universities. Other entities, such as proprietary health care corporations or private research companies, may engage in similar projects but have a different financial status because of their different legal status.

In recent years investment bankers have relied increasingly on the financial techniques of leveraging and credit support to enhance the utility of tax-exempt financing to qualifying institutions. These techniques work briefly as follows:

Leveraging: Leveraging refers generally to the practice of adding borrowed funds to funds on hand, in order to "leverage" the funds on hand by enabling the institutions to finance bigger projects. Leveraging is inherent, though not always apparent, in virtually every capital project financing in the tax-exempt market. When an institution uses agency financing for a

project, it is in essence using the borrowing to leverage its own endowment and cash flow. Leverage also occurs in the form of a direct grant or low interest loan provided by a governmental agency in tandem with the tax-exempt borrowing. The Federal Government program for Urban Development Action Grants is an important example, in the area of inner-city renovation, though soon it may be only of historical interest in view of the Administration's proposal to eliminate this program. Agencies themselves occasionally provide leverage to their own borrowers, generally by making grants or loans at a lower interest rate than the interest rate payable by the agency on its own bonds, and subsidizing the difference from agency capital.

Credit Support: Interest rates in the tax-exempt market depend on the credit strength of the borrowing entity in addition to numerous other factors. In this respect the tax-exempt market is similar to the general taxable market, though interest rates in the tax-exempt market are generally a few percentage points below the rates obtainable by a comparable credit in the taxable market, because of the value of the tax exemption to investors. In the tax-exempt market as it exists today, entities offering credit support include insurance companies offering "bond insurance" policies, commercial banks

offering letters of credit, and insurance funds offered by states to their agencies. Bond insurers undertake to pay the principal and interest on the insured bonds if for any reason there is default by the bond issuer. Some bond insurers operate, or "specialize," only in specific, specialized market sectors, such as health care. In view of this fact there may be a potential for ready market acceptance of an insurance program that would concentrate on financings for scientific research as an instance of a specialized market sector. Credit support programs represent a highly efficient form of leveraging in that the asset dollars of the credit provider--such as a bond insurer--will support a vastly greater dollar amount of project financing.

How the Corporation Would Work

Introdction: Formation of a nonprofit corporation is a simple procedure generally requiring little more than filing the articles of incorporation or corporate charter, signed by the individuals serving as the initial trustees, with the state government of the state chosen for incorporation. The laws of most states are similar in dealing with nonprofit corporations and allow the corporation's bylaws to make decisions about the size and composition of the board of trustees, the frequency and

procedure for meetings, and so on. Frequently, a nonprofit corporation will supplement its formal board of trustees with one or more advisory boards composed of persons of distinction in its area. Use of an advisory board might be particularly appropriate in the present case due to the technical nature of the projects the corporation would be considering.

Incorporation under Federal Law is also possible, but would require specific Federal authorization. Several existing programs operate under Federal charters but have evolved to situations where the ties to the Federal Government seem primarily historical or nominal, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association.

The need for funding of reasearch facilities presents the challenge of asking for money for activities that do not have a large natural constituency of voters and whose benefits to society may be perceived by some as being less immediate than other competing demands. A great deal of study and consultation would be necessary to determine the likelihood of a substantial federal appropriation for a project of this type in the present federal budgetary climate or in any climate reasonably foreseeable. Potentially the strongest argument in favor of funding for this corporation would be the leveraging it would

offer in that each dollar of appropriation should lead to many more dollars of actual expenditure on projects.

Charitable foundations tend to prefer making gifts for specific projects as distinguished from ongoing programs such as discussed here for the corporation. In addition, private corporations tend to sponsor research useful to their own product development rather than general purposes. In addition, funds from these sources are inadequate when compared to the national need. Thus the opportunities for capital funding from the private sector may be limited.

Mechanics: In general, the new corporation would be operated using the following mechanics. Congress would appropriate an amount, say $500 million, on a one time, no recourse basis. The money would be invested to yield the highest prudent current return. Institutions wishing to construct research facilities would apply to the corporation for assistance. An advisory board to the corporation would determine the worthiness of the project. The staff of the corporation would examine and pass upon the financial soundness of the applicant and construction cost estimates of the project.

Once the project is approved by both the advisory board and the corporation staff, the applicant institution would enter into a loan agreement with the corporation. The loan agreement would pledge certain assets of the institution to the corporation and contain certain covenants as to performance. The principal covenants would be, from the Corporation, the agreement to lend funds which, together with other available funds, will be used to construct the project, and from the applicant institution, the promise to repay the loan over an agreed time period (say 10-30 years) and the agreement to use the loan to construct the project and operate it as a research facility (this latter term would be defined).

From time to time the corporation would combine groups of projects into appropriate gross amounts (say $100 million) and then sell its tax-exempt bonds to provide loan funds. The bonds would be secured by and payable from (i) moneys due under the loan agreements, (ii) the invested $500 million trust fund and (iii) a letter of credit or other financial guaranty in an amount to assure the highest possible credit ratings on the tax exempt debt.

The institution's interest rate would be computed to be the corporation's bond rate less an amount of subsidy running from the corporation to the institution. The subsidy, which could be determined either uniformly or according to relative need, would take the form of a grant to the institution and would be derived from income earned on the $500 million trust fund. Since the $500 million principal is not expected to be diminished the leverage provided by this money is, in effect, used over and over.

If an institution defaults on its loan repayments, the corporation will reserve the right to enter upon and sell the research facility and to substitute another project into the loan package financed by a particular corporation bond issue. However, the institution's obligations to the corporation under its loan agreement would not be relieved.

The amoritization schedule for loan agreements would be tailored to match the specific project. For instance, a project for which the borrowed funds would generally be used for a building (as opposed to equipment) would likely amortize over the useful life of the building. If a project were mostly equipment, amortization might be shorter, reflecting the shorter useful life.

Observations: The advisory board could and should operate independently. This would promote fair treatment when the merits of research projects are being discussed and decided upon. This board would determine the material required from institutions making applications for assistance. In addition, the board would make site visits, post-completion inspections, etc.

The corporation staff would examine all the finances and determine the need for the projects and the ability to repay loans. This "underwriting" function can be performed in a manner which will lend credibility and stability to the overall program.

The $500 Million Trust Fund, and the loan-bond structure as a whole, should not inhibit or discourage corporate and foundation gifts and grants to projects. On the contrary, since bond funds could be used in much the same way as matching funds are in other programs, giving should actually increase--thereby increasing the ability to find 100% funding for projects on a combined basis. Also, loans could be repaid from gifts received over the usual 3 - 5 year pledge periods, but construction of projects will not be slowed by insufficient available funds.

Corporation tax exempt bond issues will be nationally popular and will attract investors. The nature of the program, with a high national profile, together with the loan agreements and credit support, will present triple A security for bond purchasers. The fact that the corporation will issue bonds several times a year will create a wide and continuing market for its issues. The result would be a vastly increased financial capability for the construction of research facilities.

State Law Authorization for Projects

State laws providing for agency financing are not uniform in their definitions of facilities qualifying for financing. The following is an example of relatively broad language that could apply to a research facility at a college or university.

> "Eligible facility" means any site, structure, or equipment suitable for use in academic, research, and cultural activities at a college, including but not limited to, classrooms, laboratories, libraries, research facilities, academic buildings, housing units, dining facilities, administration buildings, health care facilities, parking, maintenance, storage and utility facilities, and all the

facilities, equipment materials and furnishings necessary and usually attendant thereto: Provided, That "eligible facility" shall not include any facility used or to be used for sectarian instruction or study, or as a place for devotional activities or religious worship.

This language authorizes financing research facilities of a college or university. It would be less likely for state law to authorize financing of research facilities at independent institutions which did not have an educational program in the normal sense of a student body, faculty, classrooms, and so on.

Federal Tax Authorization

The program of the corporation as described above would not require any amendment to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to tax-exempt financing. However, the Administration has recommended amendments to eliminate the ability of authorities to issue tax-exempt bonds for the benefit of private educational or health care institutions. If the Congress accepts the Administration's recommendation but wishes to preserve the program described here for the corporation,

Congress could enact a special provision dealing with the matter.

All of the foregoing is intentionally brief and certain details as to legality and mechanics are not included. This paper does, however, provide a basis for discussion and uses concepts and ideas which have been used in other situations in several states across the country.

William F. Massy
July 1, 1985

CONFERENCE ON ACADEMIC RESEARCH FACILITIES

Outline of Alternative Sources of Finance

Type of Financing	Typical Source of Funds
A. Equity financing: payment up front	
1. University, school or departmental reserves	1. Accumulated from: o Funded depreciation charges, if any o Part operating surpluses o General gifts
2. Restricted gifts or grants from private services (lead or "name" gift, other gifts)	2. Obtained from: o Individuals o Foundations o Corporations
3. Line items in sponsored research or instruction agreements (grants or contracts)	3. With: o Corporations o Foundations o State and local government o Federal agencies
4. Joint ventures for research or instruction	4. With: o Corporations o Foundations o State and local government
5. State appropriations (public institutions only)	5. State government
6. Federal facilities grants[a]	6. Federal government

CONFERENCE ON ACADEMIC RESEARCH FACILITIES

Outline of Alternative Sources of Finance (continued)

Type of Financing	Typical Source of Funds
B. Debt financing: payment over time	
1. Tax exempt bonds and notes[b]	Applies to all sources (B1-B4) Interest payments: o Indirect cost recovery (external interest is allowable on Federal grants and contracts) o Line items in sponsored agreements o General income, gifts, etc. o Restricted gifts Principal repayment: o Indirect cost recovery (depreciation charges) o Line items in sponsored agreements o General income, gifts, etc. o Restricted gifts
2. Taxable bonds and notes[c]	
3. Government loans (subsidized or unsubsidized)[a]	
4. Government guaranteed bonds and notes (tax exempt or taxable)[a]	

[a] The federal government currently has no general programs applicable to research facilities.

[b] Access of private institutions to tax exempt financing would be eliminated under the Treasury II tax reform proposal. Public institutions would be unaffected. The result would be to further increase the gap between the tuition and fees and the indirect cost rates of private and public institutions.

[c] Used mainly by private institutions when access to tax exempt financing cannot be obtained.

APPENDIX D

Appendices

Appendix A-Facilities Audit

The facilities audit, performed by in-house staff, consultants, or combinations of both, includes a physical and functional analysis of each building. The physical analysis can be done by separating the building into components of primary structure, secondary structure, service systems and safety standards. This methodology uses the following physical analysis categories:

(1) Primary Structure-Includes the structural load-bearing elements of a building, foundations, the roofing system, and the flooring system.
(2) Secondary Structure-Includes architectural elements and items normally appearing in room and door schedules, interior walls, and ceilings.
(3) Service Systems-Includes all mechanical and electrical components, cooling, heating, plumbing, and conveying.
(4) Safety Standards-Includes those systems which are necessary to achieve compliance with applicable building codes, National Fire Protection Association Standards, recognized life safety practices, and Section 504 regulations.
(5) Energy Use Efficiency-Covers both the active and passive energy use systems of the facility.

A functional analysis examines a building's suitability of use for its present occupancy as well as for other programs, its location and other provisions. It can be used to study assignable space adaptability or suitability for present or future use. The analyses is organized so that maximum points have been assigned to 14 building components and three functional categories with a rating in relation to its contribution to the category. The maximum point value assigned to the various building components is shown in Figure A-1.

* Source: Harvey H. Kaiser, Crumbling Academe: Solving the Capital Renewal and Replacement Dilemma

Figure A-1

Facilities Evaluation Summary

	CATEGORY	Maximum Point Value
1	Primary Structure—Foundation System	13
2	Primary Structure—Column and Exterior Wall System	13
3	Primary Structure—Floor System	7
4	Primary Structure—Roof System	7
	Primary Structure Total	40
5	Secondary Structure—Ceiling System	3
6	Secondary Structure—Interior Walls and Partitions	3
7	Secondary Structure—Window System	2
8	Secondary Structure—Door System	1
	Secondary Structure Total	9
9	Service Systems—Cooling	10
10	Service Systems—Heating	10
11	Service Systems—Plumbing	5
12	Service Systems—Electrical	8
13	Service Systems—Conveying	1
	Service Systems Total	34
14	Safety Standards	5
	Safety Standards Total	5
15	Functional Standards—Assignable Space	4
16	Functional Standards—Adaptability	4
17	Functional Standards—Suitability	4
	Functional Standards Total	12
	Maximum Total Points for each facility	100

Each category is inspected by the team of auditors and rated, using the classification system developed by the National Center for Education Statistics for the HIGHER EDUCATION INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATION SURVEY. A condition value multiplier provides the subcategory value as shown in Figure A-2.

Figure A-2
Classification System

Classification	Condition Value Multiplier
(S) Satisfactory-Suitable for continued use with normal maintenance. No capital outlay funds needed during the next five years.	1.0
(2) Remodeling A-Building is currently adequate. Requiring restoration to present acceptable standards without major room use changes, alterations, or modernizations. The approximate cost of "Remodeling A" is not greater than 25 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the building.	0.8 ± .1
(3) Remodeling B-Requiring major updating and/or modernization. The approximate cost of "Remodeling B" is greater than 25 percent, but not greater than 50 percent of the building's replacement cost.	0.5 ± .1
(4) Remodeling C-Requiring major remodeling of the building. The approximate cost of "Remodeling C" is greater than 50 percent of the building's replacement cost.	0.2 ± .1
(U) Unsatisfactory-Structure should be demolished or abandoned because the building is unsafe or structurally unsound, irrespective of the need for the space or the availability of funds for a replacement facility.	0.0

A form combining the description of a building's characteristics, the actual rating of each system and building rating is the Physical Facilities Evaluation Summary.

Figure A-3 Physical Facilities Evaluation Summary

Building Number and Name _____

Location _____

Survey Date _____ _____

Survey Team _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

	Ratings	
	Possible	Actual
PRIMARY STRUCTURE	(40)	( )
1. Foundation System	13	_____
2. Column and Exterior Wall System	13	_____
3. Floor System	7	_____
4. Roof System	7	_____
SECONDARY STRUCTURE	(9)	
5. Ceiling System	3	_____
6. Interior Walls and Partitions	3	_____
7. Window System	2	_____
8. Door System	1	_____
SERVICE SYSTEMS	(34)	( )
9. Cooling	10	_____
10. Heating	10	_____
11. Plumbing	5	_____
12. Electrical	8	_____
13. Conveying	1	_____
SAFETY STANDARDS	(5)	( )
14. Safety Standards	5	_____
FUNCTIONAL STANDARDS	(12)	( )
15. Assignable Space	4	_____
16. Adaptability	4	_____
17. Suitability	4	_____
	TOTAL 100	

Figure A-3 Physical Facilities Evaluation Summary

BUILDING RATING		
5. Satisfactory	95-100	_____
2. Remodeling—A	75- 94	_____
3. Remodeling—B	55- 74	_____
4. Remodeling—C	35- 54	_____
U. Demolition	0- 34	_____

_____ Building

In the Self-Evaluation process described in the Facilities Audit Workbook is a separate form for rating each system. A typical form for a building system is shown below:

Figure A-4 Primary Structure—Foundation System

A. SYSTEM TYPE

(1) Exterior columns: individual ftgs. and piers _____ predrilled _____ driven piling _____ continuous ftgs. _____ caissons _____ mats _____

(2) Foundation materials: steel _____ concrete _____ wood _____ other _____ combination _____

(3) Interior footings: individual ftgs. and piers _____ piling, pile caps and piers _____

(4) Foundation walls: continuous ftgs. _____ grade beams _____

B. SYSTEM EVALUATION

	S	2	3	4	U	Comments
(1) Cracked Walls						
(2) Foundation settlement						
(3) Foundation deterioration						
(4) Design load						

C. COMMENTS: _____

D. NUMERICAL EVALUATION (circle one)

	Condition Value Multiplier
(S) Satisfactory	1.0
(2) Remodeling A—Requires restoration, cost not more than 25% of total replacement	0.8 ± .1
(3) Remodeling B—Requires major modernization, cost between 25 and 50% of total replacement	0.5 ± .1
(4) Remodeling C—Requires major remodeling, cost greater than 50% of total replacement	0.2 ± .1
(U) Demolition—System is totally unsatisfactory and cannot be remodeled—replace	0.0

E. NUMERICAL RATING: (3 x (D) (Condition Value Multiplier) = _____

_____ Building

The rating for a system is determined and then multiplied by the Condition Value Multiplier. For example, on line 1 of the Facilities Evaluation Summary (Figure A-3), an evaluation of a building's foundation as "Remodeling A" would give a condition value multiplier of 0.9; this is multiplied by the maximum rating for this category (13 points) for a condition rating of 12.

Appendix B: Cost Estimates for Replacement Value

Cost estimates for priority projects identified in the facilities audit can be developed from the Facilities Evaluation Summary (See Figure B-1). This is not a substitute for a detailed project estimate based on quantities of material and labor. However, it serves as a useful tool in providing order of magnitude costs for comparing projects.

The score of total points assigned to each building evaluated in the Summary represents the percentage of replacement value. The deficit, 100 minus the score, represents the percent of current replacement cost which will be required to repair or rehabilitate the building to meet an acceptable standard of quality. Thus, the product of the deficit, as percent, multiplied by the estimated current construction cost of a new building of the same size, occupancy and function, represents the estimated construction cost of the required repair or rehabilitation.

Sources for current local costs by building type and occupancy are available from an institution's records or from published sources, such as MEANS BUILDING SYSTEMS

Figure B.1

Physical Facilities Evaluation Summary

Building Number & Name: Classroom—Office Building

Location: Main Campus

Survey Date: _____

Survey Team: _____

	Ratings	
	Possible	Actual
PRIMARY STRUCTURE	(40)	(35)
1. Foundation System	13	12
2. Column and Exterior Wall System	13	12
3. Floor System	7	6
4. Roof System	7	5

Figure B.1

Physical Facilities Evaluation Summary

SECONDARY STRUCTURE	(9)		(6)	
5. Ceiling System		3		2
6. Interior Walls and Partitions		3		2
7. Window System		2		1
8. Door System		1		1
SERVICE SYSTEMS	(34)		(19)	
9. Cooling		10		2
10. Heating		10		6
11. Plumbing		5		4
12. Electrical		8		6
13. Conveying		1		1
SAFETY STANDARDS	(5)		(3)	
14. Safety Standards				3
FUNCTIONAL STANDARDS	(12)		(7)	
15. Assignable Space		4		3
16. Adaptability		4		2
17. Suitability		4		2
	TOTAL 100			

BUILDING RATING		
S. Satisfactory	95-100	
2. Remodeling—A	75- 94	
3. Remodeling—B	55- 74	70
4. Remodeling—C	35- 54	
U. Demolition	0- 34	

GUIDE, DODGE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM COSTS, and the BERGER BUILDING AND DESIGN COST FILE. The published sources provide summaries of unit area costs for a variety of buildings, including some specifically identified as college and university types and occupancies. Where sufficient volume of construction history exists for a campus or in a system, this data can be used as primary sources and the cost guides as secondary sources.

The procedure for cost estimating follows three steps: (1) establishing replacement costs by building type; (2) determining the percentage of building deficiencies; and (3) calculating capital renewal and replacement costs.

A summary of estimated replacement values obtained from average costs in the three referenced sources is shown below (Figure B.2). By using the gross square footage of

each building, and the square foot replacement costs for the same building type, the replacement costs of facilities at a campus can be estimated.

Figure B.2
Summary of Estimated Replacement Values of Campus Facilities Building Type

Building Type	Gross Square Foot of New Construction July 1, 1982
Administration Building	$ 88.00
Auditoriums	86.00
Dormitories	72.00
Laboratory Schools	72.00
Libraries	86.00
Offices, Classrooms	80.00
Physical Education Facilities	82.00
Science and Engineering Facility	94.00
Student Unions and Cafeterias	82.00

For example, the facilities evaluation summary for a 50,000 gross square foot classroom building in Figure B.1 shows a maximum total point score of 70. Replacement costs are obtained by using the deficiency percentage. The estimated rehabilitation cost (July 1982) for this example would be 30 percent (100-70) times the estimated cost of replacement. The estimated cost of total replacement of $80 per square foot × 50,000 square feet equals $4,000,000. Thus, the estimated cost of rehabilitation for the building is .30 × $4,000,000 = $1,200,000. Individual components rated as priority projects can be estimated in a similar manner. For example, the electrical system rating for the building illustrated in Figure B.1 shows a deficiency of two percent (maximum rating of 8 minus and actual rating of 6). The cost of improvements is = 50,000 square feet × $80 per square foot × 0.02 = $80,000.

APPENDIX E
LIST OF UNIVERSITIES RECEIVING DIRECT CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES

Documents E-1 through E-4 contain a listing of universities that have received direct congressional appropriations, primarily for university research facilities. Documents E-1 and E-2 are from Science and Government Report listing those universities that have received direct congressional appropriations for university research facilities. Although document E-2 indicates that the Senate rejected funding for the ten universities listed on page 4 of E-2, Congress eventually approved funding of all the projects except for Arizona State University. (See chapter eight of this report.)

Document E-3 discusses specific university projects totaling $19.9 million, proposed by Members of Congress which would be funded by the Department of Education. Finally document E-4 contains a listing of all universities that have received direct congressional appropriations from the 96th through the 99th Congress. Not all the funding to universities was for research facilities. Further, many of the universities listed in documents E-1 and E-3 are also included in document E-4.

R&D Pork Barrel: It's an Old Habit in Congress

Congressional pork-barreling for construction and research funds for local universities is often accomplished with such stealth that the extent of these operations tends to be underrated. But that it's a big and growing business is evident from a 4-year review of such appropriations actions, titled "Tally of Congressional Attempts to Provide Special Appropriations to Universities as of December 20, 1985."

The list, covering most but not all of these legislative episodes, was prepared by the Association of American Universities, the Washington-based lobby for big research universities. The AAU has been in the vanguard of opposition to crafty newcomers hauling off funds that in the past predominantly went to its members.

It should be noted that the construction funds were appropriated during a period in which White House policy was generally against putting up new lab buildings in academe. The lobbyists accordingly applaud their success as a gain of funds that would otherwise have been unattainable. The "haves" respond that academic R&D is essentially a zero-sum situation, and that what's gained by lobbying for the home school is mainly subtracted from so-called merit-reviewed awards. In any case, here's the AAU list, showing the calendar year in which the appropriation was voted, institution, amount of money, purpose, and the federal agency providing the funds.

•

1982

U. of Oklahoma, $3 million, Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center, Dept. of Education

1983

Oregon Health Sciences University, $20.4 million, biomedical information communications center, Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Tufts U., $2 million, hazardous waste management center, Environmental Protection Agency

U. of New Hampshire, $15 million, space and marines sciences building, Dept. of Ed.

Boston College, $7.5 million, library building, Dept. of Ed.

Georgetown U., $820,000, feasibility study for fuel-cell demonstration project, with construction costs estimated at $160 million, Dept. of Defense

Tuskegee Inst., $9 million, center for aerospace engineering and health education, Dept. of Ed.

U. of Hartford, $6.5 million, library building, Dept. of Ed.

U. of Georgia, $3.5 million, Institute of Government, Dept. of Ed.

U. of Mass., $3 million, McCormack Institute, Dept. of Ed

U. of Conn., $750,000, pediatric research and training center, HHS

U. of Hawaii, $750,000, rehabilitation research and training center, HHS

Columbia U., $5 million, plus $3 million in 1984, $8 million in 1985, center for chemical research, Dept. of Energy

1984

Boston U., $19 million, high-technology sciences and engineering center, Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA)

Lincoln U. and Cheyney U., $3.4 million, construction and renovation of shared facility, Dept. of Ed.

Florida State U., $7 million, plus $8.5 million in 1985, super computer facility; estimated total cost $63 million, with federal govt. to fund 70 percent, Dept. of Energy

Catholic U., $5 million, plus $8.9 million in 1985, materials laboratory, Dept. of Energy

Northwestern U., $16 million, plus $10.3 million in 1985, basic research industry institute, Dept. of Energy

Oregon Health Sciences U., $1 million, vision research facilities, HHS

W. Va. Gets its Cancer Center

The intensity of Congressional determination to deliver building funds to the home campuses is illustrated by the case of the Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown. First-year construction funds totaling $4.5 million have been made available for the Center, despite the proper workings of a peer-review system that twice turned down the project on grounds of inadequate leadership, staffing, and planning.

A pet project of Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), the Center was earmarked for funding in the 1985 appropriations bill for the National Cancer Institute. But it failed to gain the approval of the National Cancer Advisory Board, which, by law, has veto power over such NCI grants. The Board later took another look at the project and again turned it down. The money remained in the NCI budget, unspent.

But the West Virginia project, still unapproved by the Board, will go ahead. The 1986 appropriations bill for the Department of Health and Human Services specifies that the $4.5 million should be transferred to HHS General Departmental Management fund and awarded for the cancer center.

As a concession to the peer-review process, the Senate Appropriations Committee report states, "The Committee understands that all federal research moneys that this Center may obtain will be received through the peer review process as directed by the National Cancer Act."

U. of N. Carolina, $800,000, expansion of undersea research program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U. of Oregon, $2.3 million, plus $8.5 million in 1985, planning and construction funds for science facility, Dept. of Energy

(Continued on page 7)

The Annals of Risk-Free Heroics: The Cornell Case

Frank Rhodes, President of Cornell University, is being celebrated as a self-sacrificing hero by the battered and dwindling opponents of Congressional intervention in the award of money for academic research. But close examination suggests that his performance was unaccompanied by any peril to the advantage of his university.

The continuing resolution that a holiday-bound Congress hurriedly passed on December 19 contained numerous Pentagon-financed goodies for academe, including $10 million for computer projects at Cornell.

Upon hearing of this, Rhodes, who has spoken out against such Congressional earmarking, issued a statement in the best obufuscatory tradition of Foggy Bottom communiques:

> . . . Cornell respects the responsibility of Congress to set priorities in broad policy areas such as access to supercomputers and restoring US leadership in supercomputer technology. The University attaches equal importance to the merit review process used by funding agencies to select specific projects for support.
>
> Cornell will not accept funding awards which bypass normal review procedures. We are told that [the amendment containing the funds] was intended to help restore US leadership in supercomputer technology, a purpose we fully support, and was not intended to circumvent such merit review. The University did not develop or support any initiative intended to bypass merit review.

Rhodes' statement drew a lot of praise, typical of which was the plaudit of Robert Rosenzweig, President of the Assocation of American Universities, who told *Science* that "It was an extraordinarily difficult and principled act."

However, the reality of the situation is that, to the extent that the Pentagon employs "merit review" on such matters, Cornell starts out very far ahead. The funds are for continuing the work that's been underway for about 5 years between Cornell and Floating Point Systems, a computer manufacturer in Oregon, whose senior Senator, Mark Hatfield, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, introduced the amendment that contained the money for Cornell.

The chance of Cornell not getting the money is close to non-existent.

Appropriations *(Continued from page 6)*

1985

Indiana U., $6 million, education center, Dept. of Ed.

Dartmouth College, $15 million, construction, renovation of engineering school facilities, Dept. of Commerce, EDA

Drake U. School of Law, $4 million, facilities, etc., for clinical legal services program, Dept. of Justice

Oregon Health Sciences U., $10 million, building rehabilitation, HHS

Tufts U., $500,000, Chinese-American student exchange program, HHS

U. of Kansas, $200,000, remote-sensing research, Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS)

U. of Kansas, $9 million, human development center, Dept. of Ed.

U. of N. Dakota, $4 million, energy research center, Dept. of Energy

U. of N. Dakota, $4 million, aviation sciences curriculum, Federal Aviation Administration

Florida Memorial College, $3 million, aviation sciences, FAA

Delta State U., $2.3 million, FAA

Loyola U. Law School, $4 million, poverty law center, Dept. of Justice

Mississippi State U., $6 million, center for aquaculture research, Dept. of Agriculture, CSRS

Tulane U., $6 million, energy and biomedical technology center, Dept. of Energy

Brown U., $5 million, information technology demonstration center, Dept. of Energy

Atlanta U., $4.5 million, science and technology center, Dept. of Energy

U. of Alabama, $8 million, energy and mineral research center, Dept. of Energy

Syracuse U., $12 million, computer research, DoD continuing resolution for FY 1986, which also included funds for the following:

Oklahoma State U., $1 million, unspecified research

U. of Nevada, Las Vegas, $3.5 million, computer research center

Northeastern U., $13.5 million, engineering research center

Rochester Inst. of Technology, $11 million, microelectronics engineering and imaging sciences

Wichita State U., $5 million, aviation research

U. of Kansas, $2 million, neurotoxin research

Iowa State U., $6.5 million, unspecified research

Oregon Graduate Center, $1 million, advanced semiconductor research

Cornell U., $10 million, computer basic research

Syracuse U., $12 million, computer research

"Scientist" Partners Split

The latest word about *The Scientist*, the national science newspaper originally planned as a joint venture by the Philadelphia-based Institute for Scientific Information and the British weekly *Economist*: The *Economist* has pulled out, but ISI President Eugene Garfield tells SGR that he's going ahead with the venture.

Meanwhile, Garfield and his firm face a civil trial in Federal District Court in Philadelphia on January 21 in a suit brought by a California company alleging piracy of computer software, and criminal charges are under investigation by a federal grand jury (SGR Vol. XV, No. 19.)

Garfield says he still plans to headquarter the paper in Washington, DC, and expects the first issue to be out "in late spring."

Pork-Barrel Rout: Senate Rejects $80-Million Grab

In a legislative battle that may be the turning point of academic pork-barrel politics, the Senate on June 6 wiped out $80 million worth of campus projects that solicitous colleagues sought to finance by tapping into the Pentagon budget. When the final vote was taken, around 1:30 a.m., the projects, slated for 10 universities, were voted down, 58-40.

The decisive anti-pork vote represents an impressive come-back victory by lobbyists for institutions that have long commanded huge slices of federal funds under the so-called peer-reviewed merit system. Now melded into a well-oiled lobbying machine, the "haves" and their allies bombarded the Senate with chilling warnings of danger for American science if local cow colleges and their urban counterparts are given a political boost into the charmed ranks of permanent beneficiaries of federal research spending. The absence of only 2 Senators from the wee-hour proceedings certifies a broad interest in the subject.

The danger warnings, directed to strategically placed Senators, were dispatched by Frank Press, President of the National Academy of Sciences; John P. McTague, then Acting White House Science Adviser; William D. Carey, Executive Officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Sidney Drell, President of the American Physical Society; Robert L. Clodious, President of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and, the quarterback of the pork-barrel rout, Robert M. Rosenzweig, President of the Association of American Universities, the 50-institution Washington-based trade association for big research universities.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger joined in with a letter lauding the "competitive process" as essential for maintaining the scientific underpinnings of national security.

The debate got underway with Senator John C. Danforth (R-Mo.) introducing an amendment to eliminate the earmarked university expenditures from the wonderfully titled Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill, a non-urgent catchall of odds and ends for which money is sought late in the fiscal year. "The issue is one of merit and competition for spending of research dol-

(Continued on page 4)

Adviser

(Continued from page 2)

mended by Edward Teller, he arrived in the White House job in April 1981, 5th or 6th choice for a post rejected by those who were initially sought, and after most of the Administration was already in place. Having spent most of his career at the Los Alamos National Laboratory as a working researcher, Keyworth wasn't known in Washington policy circles. He quickly signed on as ally and helpmate of Ed Meese, the President's righthand man under one title or another, and thus was able to thrive in the White House snakepit. Not long after Meese left to become Attorney General, Keyworth resigned to set up his own consulting business.

Some of Washington's resident science-policy aficionados now nostalgically look back to the good old days when "Jay" Keyworth was there to attend to the needs of science and fend off the Reaganite cranks who yearned to staff the research agencies with their kind of people. To the astonishment of the liberal academic scientists who initially derided him as inappropriate for what they regarded as science's chief emissary to the presidency, Keyworth delivered the budgets they sought for basic research. Though grudgingly, they had o admit he was a high performer in that regard.

A couple of billion more for university science was simple enough for the Reagan Administration to shell out, since it liked the argument that the science was good for industry and defense. What it also wanted, and got, out of the Keyworth OSTP apparatus was cheerleading for defense and especially for the Strategic Defense Initiative, in each and every of its crackpot permutations since Reagan first announced it in March 1983. Keyworth never hesitated on those subjects, or in parroting the Administration's seamy depictions of the press as disloyal to basic American interests.

What can be expected of Graham as White House Science Adviser? His enthusiasm for armaments is known to his employers, but it's doubtful that they need his help to promote the cause. In regard to support of science, the major pending issue is a push to shift a bit more of federal R&D expenditures toward basic research in universities (SGR Vol. XVI, No. 10). Recommended by a panel headed by David Packard, of Hewlett-Packard, and D. Allan Bromley, of Yale, the proposal needs a lot of hard and influential lobbying if it's to show up in the next federal budget. For that kind of task, the White House Science Adviser can indeed be useful, if he's accepted by the President's important staff associates.

It's premature to judge how Graham will fit into the picture. As for his credentials for the job, when one former White House Science Adviser from a long-ago Administration was asked by SGR if he considered Graham up to the standard of previous presidential Science Advisers, he replied, "No one has ever been up to the standard of the previous Adviser."—DSG

. . . Earmarking Is an Old Habit, Stevens Points Out

(Continued from page 3)

lars," he said, "or instead whether research dollars should be spent by the Appropriations Committee frankly on the basis of political logrolling." Danforth added that "This process of earmarking research money is strongly oppposed both by the Administration and by the academic and scientific community."

Danforth then noted that Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who was championing the appropriations, had prepared a list to make the point, as Danforth put it, "that this is nothing new, to earmark some money for specific universities in an appropriation bill." Reading from Stevens' list, Danforth said that such funds had risen from $3 million in 1982 to $137 million last year. "It has become something of a trend," he said, "for university presidents, at least some of them, to come to Congress and to ask us for specific money for research." This was the time to reverse the trend, Danforth argued.

Senator Stevens responded that earmarking research money for specific institutions was an ancient practice that had in recent years benefited the following institutions, according to a list prepared for him by the Congressional Research Service:

Baylor, Boston College, Boston University, USC, Catholic University, College of American Samoa, Columbia University, Florida State, Gallaudet, Hampshire College, Iowa State, Iowa University, MIT, Mississippi State, NYU, North Dakota State, Oregon Health Sciences, Oregon State, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, St. Paul Vocational Technical Institute, Seattle Community Central College, SUNY, Texas Tech, Tufts, UC Davis, UCLA, University of Connecticut, University of the District of Columbia, University of Hawaii, University of Missouri, University of New Hampshire, University of Oregon, University of Rochester, and West Virginia University.

Noting that the funds for these institutions had come out of non-defense appropriations without arousing serious opposition in Congress, Senator Stevens said that "those of you have already gotten money on a non-peer-review basis, I ask you in fairness, why should we not use a non-peer-review basis for defense research money?" Stevens carefully pointed out that his own state was not among the beneficiaries of the bill under consideration, and he added that after this batch got through, the Congress could set a firm rule against any more earmarked items for academic R&D.

The futility of expecting Congress to take the pledge was then addressed by Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-New Mexico), who noted that the Appropriations Committee, which had sanctioned the earmarked items, had simultaneously issue a statement barring any more items that hadn't received peer-reviewed approval. "But unfortunately," said Bingaman, "you turn the next page in the Committee's report and there you find the Committee recommending $25 million for a Science and Engineering Center at Arizona State University again without this project being subjected to competitive, merit-based contracting procedures."

10 Blocked from the Trough

These are the schools whose earmarked funds for the current fiscal year were eliminated by the Senate. The table shows the most recently appropriated funds for their projects, in fiscal 1984, and the amounts sought in a supplemental appropriations bill.

	Actual in 1984	Proposed for 1986
Iowa State	$156,000	$6,500,000
U of Nevada, Las Vegas	0	3,500,000
Wichita State	0	5,000,000
U of Kansas	877,000	2,000,000
Northeastern	2,200,000	13,500,000
Oregon Grad Center	7,500,000	1,000,000
Oklahoma State	2,877,000	1,000,000
Syracuse	405,000	12,000,000
Rochester Inst. of Tech	310,000	11,100,000
Arizona State	1,053,000	25,000,000

Senator Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.) denounced the earmarked items as "the effort by some universities in some states to gain financial advantage at the expense of universities in other states." Sasser then attested to the innocent purity of institutions in his home state: "Frankly, when I heard about the effort being made by some of my colleagues to secure university defense research for universities in their states by going around the regular peer-review process, I took it upon myself to call the universities in Tennessee and ask them if there were projects they wanted funded in similar ways. But every university I discussed this with in my state said absolutely not."

To the defense of pork-barreling came Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), who stated that "Over 50 percent of the federal research money goes to 16 states every year . . . . We have a right to compete," said DeConcini, "We cannot compete. I am proud of my Arizona State University and the science and engineering technology center they have proposed, but they have done it without any federal help so far because it all goes to the elite eastern or California high-tech schools. It is time we called a stop to that. We are talking about peer-review. Well, let us make peer review equitable, not just of the elite."

The hour was late, and the Senate was weary, which may account for expressions of puzzlement by Senator

(Continued on page 5)

Foreign Engineers: Dispute Rising on Wages, Entry

The small but growing ranks of non-citizen engineers in the US workforce is becoming a bitter issue in professional engineering societies as an increasing number of members argue that the societies are in collusion with industrial employers seeking relatively cheap help. One of the frankest statements on this topic to come out of a major engineering society was issued recently by the Board on Issues Management of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). Following are excerpts.

. . . considering the controversy and emotion surrounding the topic [of foreign engineers], it is not surprising that the ASME and other engineering groups have been cautious in their approach to this issue.

The Committee of Concerned EEs (CCEE), a group of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers members unhappy with the IEEE's treatment of the "working engineer," has been a leader in publicizing abuses under the current immigration law. Headed by Irwin Feerst, an independent consulting engineer, the CCEE has made this issue its focal point and many credit this group's tenacity for IEEE's recent shift in stance on this issue. Mr. Feerst is a long-time critic of the "old-line" engineering societies, and ASME has received its share of condemnation for being a society run "by and for corporate executives and the professors" which fails to see this threat to its members.

Another vocal critic of US immigration policy and its impact on engineering employment is the American Engineering Association (AEA), a group . . . comprised mainly of contract engineers. Testifing [in Congress last year], the AEA accused "the same people who argue for restraints on foreign competition" as being the ones who "are importing foreign engineers as fast as they can process the paperwork" . . . .

There is a perception among some engineers, including ASME members, that companies are circumventing US immigration law by illegally recruiting foreign engineers and paying them less than prevailing wages. There is no hard evidence, however, as to the number of jobs involved. Based on the available information, it is impossible to conclude that this type of hiring is common practice in the US.

Certainly some companies are guilty of abusing the laws that govern the entry of foreign engineers into the United States. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers has initiated a program to help document the illegal hiring of foreign engineers. An increased awareness among engineers about the potential for abuse in the immigration and labor certification processes as well as more diligent monitoring of suspect hiring practices will go a long way towards protecting the rights of all engineers.

(The ASME Issue Brief, "Foreign Engineers in the United States: Perception and Reality" (5 pages), also includes some of the statistical data available on the subject, as well as analytical text. Copies are available without charge from ASME, Board on Issues Management, 1825 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. 202/785-3756.)

Senate

(Continued from page 4)

Russell B. Long (D-La.). "Am I to understand," he asked, "that this is a situation—which is certainly without my knowledge—where the Congress said that we are not going to have any say about who gets this money? Are we going to have some *peers* decide who gets the money? Is that what is involved here?" Long asked, with obvious disbelief.

In response, Sasser recited the presumed virtues of peer review, to which Long replied: "The way it was explained to me by someone from my part of the country is that to get the money by this peer review, it helps to be a peer, one of the group." Long added that "I would rather depend on my colleague on the Appropriations Committee than on one of those peers," and he recalled that the late Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma used to say "that he was against any combine he was not in on."

Summing up, Long said that "those universities getting the money have a habit of continuing to get the money, and those who have not been getting the money, seem to have a way of continuing not to get money."

Playing a duet with Long, DeConcini said, "One look at the universities that received the research money shows that beyond a shadow of doubt that unless your university is on the east or west coast, you are picking up the crumbs, if anything, of any Federal research dollars."

Deconcini pointed out that "some of our most critical national laboratories and research centers have budgets totaling hundreds of millions of dollars that are not subject to peer review." He then listed big federally financed research centers whose operations are contracted to universities or academic consortiums: "The University of California Lawrence Laboratories, $690 million; the University of California Los Alamos Scientific Lab, $424 million; Caltech Jet Propulsion Lab, $554

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Pentagon Plans a Big Think Tank to Advise SDI

Plans for a think tank of its own for the Strategic Defense Initiative—with a staff of 100-200 and a budget of $20-$30 million a year—have received a skeptical review in an analysis prepared for two doubting Democratic Senators by the Library of Congress.

After receiving the analysis, the Senators, William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, and Paul Simon, of Illinois, said they would try to block the Pentagon's plans to launch the Strategic Defense Initiative Institute (SDII). In the aggressive spirit that has generally characterized the Star Wars operation, DOD is planning to finance the venture without Congressional approval by reprogramming already appropriated funds.

The Library's review conveys the impression that the proposed SDII has been designed from the start to serve as cheerleader for SDI, rather than in the idealized think-tank role of brotherly but independent critic. The Adminstration's hardline strategic zealots have seen to it that few of these free-floating research centers actually remain aloof and independent; nonetheless, some pretenses are maintained. But not so in the case of SDI's proposed Institute.

The analysis, prepared in the Science Policy Research Division of the Library's Congressional Research Service, notes that "it is *not* (original italics) DOD's intention to establish any organization that is unsympathetic to the vision behind SDI; rather it is DOD's intention to establish an organization that is unbiased in its evaluation of which technologies and system concepts are best suited to meet SDI objectives."

The Pentagon hasn't identified the promoters of the SDI Institute, but SGR understands that the key figures are Edward Teller, who led the sales team that sold SDI to the White House in 1983, and Simon Ramo, a founder of TRW Inc., who has served as an adviser to the Reagan Administration. The contract for the Institute is to be awarded without competition, the analysis states.

The authors of the analysis, Cosmo DiMaggio and Michael E. Davey, express doubt in their report that the Institute would be able "to acquire all of the top personnel required to adequately perform all of the stated functions." They coupled that concern with speculation that the institute, even with inadequate staffing, might "exert undue influence over program policy decisions."

The Defense Department says it plans to locate the Institute in the Washington, DC, area and have it in operation by September 30. Senator Proxmire, a member of Appropriations Committee, says he plans to block any expenditure of funds for a Star Wars think tank. With the Gramm-Rudman spirit raging on Capitol Hill, this is a poor time for new ventures.

Senate

(Continued from page 5)

million; Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory, $117 million; MIT Lincoln Laboratory, $255 million; Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, $132 million; and Brookhaven National Laboratory, $173 million.

"I feel like a real piker here tonight," DeConcini said, "because I'm asking for $25 million . . . for a center at Arizona State University."

The debate was then joined by Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R-Conn.), who, lovingly presiding over the NIH budget, routinely chastises the NIH management for not seeking more money. Acknowledging the value of peer review, Weicker said that peer review should not be enthroned as the ultimate device for distributing federal research money. If it is, he said, "then there is not much point in having an Appropriations Committee or indeed to act as a US Senator."

Weicker added that "considering the status of priorities in this nation, nothing delights me more than when every one of you interest yourself in a university or in a cancer center. The priorities are so out of whack. I mean this fellow controls almost all the money in the budget for defense and it is hard to get anybody excited about the business of life, whether it is knowledge, science, or whatever."

The arguments went back and forth for another 20 minutes. When the vote was taken, the earmarked projects were eliminated by a comfortable margin of 18 votes. The projects, however, are down but not out. They survive in the House version of the bill, and therefore might be there when a final bill is enacted. But the Senate debate and vote demonstrated the power that the well-heeled institutions can mobilize to keep their privileged place in the distribution of federal research funds.

The dosage of hypocritical *chutzpah* that they brought to the issue is astonishing. Defense Secretary Weinberger's adulation of competition and peer preview comes just as he is setting up a major think tank for the Strategic Defense Initiative—on a non-competitive basis (See Box). And where are peer review and competition in the $86 million that the National Academy of Sciences is receiving this year from federal agencies for studies of one sort or another?

Lawmakers' Pet Projects Add $19.9-Million to Cost of Extending College-Aid Programs

They range from $250,000 each for 4 institutions to $6.2-million for Bethune Cookman

By ROBIN WILSON
WASHINGTON

Pressure to reduce the federal deficit forced House and Senate negotiators to hold down the overall price tag of legislation to extend student aid and other college programs in the Higher Education Act of 1965. But when it came to bringing home the bacon for their constituents, lawmakers managed to lard the bill with millions of dollars for colleges in their districts.

Consider: The original bill approved by the House included $9.3-million for nine special campus projects, the Senate passed a measure without any. By the time negotiators had agreed to a final compromise, the bill had $19.9-million for 13 projects.

The projects in the compromise bill—which is now pending in the House and Senate—range from $250,000 grants to four colleges to $6.2-million to help construct a fine-arts complex at Bethune Cookman College.

House Members Called 'Piggish'

The issue of earmarking money for special projects was one of the most contentious that members of the conference committee had to consider. Senate aides called House members "piggish" for putting special projects in the bill. Representatives chided Senators for criticizing the House projects while attaching their own pet projects to other pieces of legislation.

Higher-education lobbyists also got into the debate, complaining that it was unfair to earmark money for colleges simply because they happen to be in the districts of influential members of Congress. They argued that colleges should submit proposals for using the money and a peer-review panel should decide which proposals are best.

They got some support among the lawmakers—mainly those who had been left out of the spoils.

On the final day of the conference com-

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THE HIGHER-EDUCATION PORK BARREL

Special Campus Projects Proposed by House Conferees

- **$250,000** for each of four programs to reduce the high-school dropout rate, to Compton Community College, Metropolitan Community College, Community College of Vermont, and Wayne County Community College (proposed by Rep. Mervyn M. Dymally, Democrat of California, benefiting colleges in his own state and the states of fellow conferees Rep. E. Thomas Coleman, Republican of Missouri; Rep. James M. Jeffords, Republican of Vermont; and Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan).
- **$2-million** for the renovation of a building at Eastern Michigan University (supported by Representative Ford).
- **$2-million** for a program to instruct gifted and talented high-school students at the University of Lowell (by Rep. Chester G. Atkins, Democrat of Massachusetts).
- **$2-million** to help establish the Wagner Institute of Urban Public Policy at the City University of New York (by Rep. Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York).
- **$550,000** for the renovation of a dormitory at Shaw University (by Representative Dymally, who is interested in the historically black college even though it is not in his state).
- **$1.8-million** for the construction of a health-education facility at Rochester Institute of Technology (on behalf of Rep. Silvio O. Conte, Democrat of Massachusetts, who is interested in the institute even though it is not in his state).

Special Campus Projects Proposed by Senate Conferees

- **$6.2-million** to help construct a fine-arts complex at Bethune Cookman College (supported by Sen. Paula Hawkins, Republican of Florida).
- **$2.7-million** to help Boston College repay money it borrowed to build a library named after House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts).
- **$1.3-million** for a bio-behavioral research facility at the University of Connecticut at Storrs (by Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut).
- **$300,000** to help establish a doctoral program in business administration at the University of Rhode Island (by Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island).

Is Anybody Listening? Aspirants to Fla. Education Post Woo Voters

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

It's not easy getting Floridians fired up over who should be elected the state's next education commissioner in November.

With so much attention focused on drug dealers, immigration, spectacular population growth, and a U.S. Senate race that has captured the national spotlight all year, most Floridians aren't exactly talking about the education commissioner's campaign in the supermarkets.

But they should be, say three candidates seeking the cabinet-level job. In the next few weeks, the three—a state senator, a former university president, and a school teacher—will be campaigning harder than ever to convince voters that education is crucial to Florida's future.

The Republican nominee will be determined in a runoff next week between two of the candidates.

Teaching in All 67 Counties

Like any politicians, the candidates have relied heavily on creative campaigning to take their message from the state capital here near the Georgia border to the ribbon of highway that stretches across the Florida Keys hundreds of miles to the south.

One candidate has vowed to teach in a public school or college in each of Florida's 67 counties (as of last week, she had made it to 51). Another candidate draped huge banners across two old school buses and organized volunteers to drive them up and down Florida's coastlines. A handicapped state representative who was eliminated in the Democratic primary earlier this month rolled his wheelchair from one end of the state to the other, logging more than 1,000 miles and plenty of media attention.

"How you get people fired up," says Stan Marshall, one of the two Republican candidates, "is to start talking about the quality of the schools and the better life we could all be leading."

Says State Sen. Betty Castor, the Democratic candidate and front-runner: "I think the largest constituency in the state is for

Continued on Following Page

requirements in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction law.

Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, said the Administration had proposed to cut student-aid programs because "their importance was outweighed" by the need for drug education.

Money for Colleges in House Bill

While nearly all of the money in the President's package would go to schools, about $35-million of the $350-million approved by the House would go to colleges to develop programs for instructing schoolteachers and community leaders in drug-abuse prevention. Colleges and unigan proposal for people caught selling or manufacturing drugs near campuses.

College officials said last week that the increased penalties could help the enforcement efforts, but they said campus security officers were already doing their best to keep drugs away from campuses.

"Most universities and colleges are on top of the problem," said Charles E. Lamb, director of public safety at Georgetown University. "Probably in the past 10 years we've done better than cities, towns, and states because we are closer-knit communities. We know what's going on on campus." —ROBIN WILSON

Pet Projects Add $19.9-Million to Cost of Extending College-Aid Programs

Continued from Page 19

mittee's meetings, Rep. Steve Gunderson, Republican of Wisconsin, said there should be a nationwide competition for the funds, and warned the negotiators they would "send the signal that all of us can offer a project from now on and we're going to get it in."

Mr. Gunderson called for a roll-call vote on the projects, an unusual occurrence during debate by a conference committee, even though he knew he would lose. There were, after all, pet projects included for the states of both the Democrat and Republican leaders of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee.

He was right. The House conferees voted 16 to 4 for the projects; Senate negotiators did not take a public vote.

Many of the other negotiators spent their time persuading each other that adding money for the projects was a good idea.

"Many of these programs are completely consistent with the thrust of the legislation," said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. Indeed, he made approval of the projects one of his top priorities. Before the conference committee considered the special projects, Senator Kennedy had participated in debate on only one other program during 11 days of negotiations—a pilot project to provide child care for low-income students.

But he then showed up two days in a row to try to persuade his colleagues to approve money for a library at Boston College, to be named after retiring House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr., and for a telecommunications network that would be developed by the University of Massachusetts and Boston University and serve other Massachusetts institutions.

Mr. Kennedy acknowledged that the special projects in the legislation "allegedly have a bad name" because they are in the home states and Congressional districts of the negotiators. "But they are very effective projects," he said.

The conferees eventually told Senator Kennedy he could only have one. As of last week, he was leaning toward the Boston College project.

Rep. William D. Ford, the Michigan Democrat whose state would be home to two of the special projects, said the higher-education bill was precisely where they belonged.

A Favor for Rep. Conte

"This is really what this committee ought to be doing but it can't," he said. That's because authorizing committees—like the ones writing the Higher Education Act extension—can permit spending on particular projects but it is the Congressional appropriations committees that actually dole out the money. As a result, Appropriations Committee members often end up allocating money for their own special projects that haven't been approved by the authorizing committees. "They get to pass out the pork," complained Mr. Ford.

The negotiators have the word of Appropriations Committee members that money will be included next year for their special projects—assuming the bill is signed into law. But they didn't earn that assurance without returning a favor: Their bill includes money for a health-education facility at Rochester Institute of Technology, which happens to be of special interest to Rep. Silvo O. Conte of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee—even though it's not located in his state.

"Nobody wants Mr. Conte to be upset, because he has a lot of power," explained a Congressional aide.

	eligible to receive at least $200.
General Eligibility for Student Aid	Recipients must maintain "satisfactory" academic progress, as determined by campus officials.
Institutional Aid	$220-million is authorized to improve academic quality and institutional management at developing institutions, with 30 per cent earmarked for community colleges and at least $27-million for historically black colleges. An additional $50-million is authorized for grants to help colleges build endowments.
Graduate Education	Grants are provided to universities to improve graduate programs. Fellowships are provided to low-income minority students and to students in the humanities and social sciences. Grants are authorized for projects to counsel and train disadvantaged students who plan to apply to law schools and for clinical programs for law students.
Teacher Training	Scholarships are authorized for high-school students who promise to enter teaching. Stipends are authorized for outstanding teachers who take sabbaticals to work on projects that upgrade their professional skills.
Adult and Continuing Education	Grants are authorized to states to finance innovative projects for adult students. National Advisory Council on Continuing Education oversees projects related to adult education.
Facilities	Grants and low-interest loans are authorized for construction and renovation of academic facilities.
Community Development	Grants are authorized for urban universities to help solve the problems of the areas in which their campuses are located.
Miscellany	No equivalent provisions.
Cost	$8.6-billion appropriated for fiscal 1986.

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APPROPRIATIONS ENACTED FOR SPECIFIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY THE 96TH THROUGH THE 99TH CONGRESSES

Susan H. Boren
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Education and Public Welfare Division
January 14, 1987

ABSTRACT

Colleges and universities generally apply to Federal agencies to receive funding through grants and contracts for construction, research and development. However, a number of institutions of higher education have been specifically designated to receive Federal funds through appropriations laws. This report provides a listing and specific citation for each individual college and university, the appropriations act providing funding, the amount of funding and the specific purpose of funding given to each institution, from the 96th Congress through the 99th Congress.

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APPROPRIATIONS ENACTED FOR SPECIFIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
BY THE 96TH THROUGH THE 99TH CONGRESSES

This paper includes information on institutions of higher education that have been specifically designated to receive Federal funds in the form of either grants or loans through annual appropriations acts, including all regular appropriations bills, supplemental appropriations acts, and continuing appropriations resolutions that were enacted during the 96th through the 99th Congresses.

The paper contains a list of the specific universities that received direct appropriations, the public law which appropriated the funding, or reference to the House or Senate report, and the amount of funding appropriated. Given the complex nature of identifying specific college and university appropriations, the resulting list should not be considered exhaustive.

APPROPRIATIONS TO SPECIFIC UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Generally, colleges and universities apply directly to Federal agencies for grants and contracts for construction, facilities improvement, and research and development (primarily science and technology-related research). These are awarded on a competitive basis through applications made and approved under formal guidelines and regulations, which implement specific Federal statutes. However, a number of colleges and universities have pursued funding outside of the usual application and award procedures by attempting to obtain a specific appropriation for their own individual institution.

The listings on the following pages are a result of computerized and manual searches through appropriations bills acted on in the 96th through the 99th Congresses, accompanying House and Senate reports, conference reports and final public laws. Part of this research effort relied on a computerized legislative-information data base maintained by CRS. 1/ Nevertheless, the resulting list from these various efforts should not be considered definitive. Given the size of this research effort, the multitude of bills and reports to be considered, and the various ways in which these specific appropriations are specified in these sources, there may be relevant provisions not yet identified. The computerized list has included such institutions as Gallaudet and Howard University that have a special relationship to the Federal Government and that have traditionally received and relied upon Federal appropriations for their operating

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1/ The major data base search was provided by Marsha Cerny, Library Services Division, Congressional Research Service.

budgets. In addition, the computerized data base does not distinguish between those institutions that received specific appropriations through a peer review process, those that had no peer review, and those institutions that may be receiving a continuation contract or grant which initially did undergo peer review.

It should be noted that the computerized search provided several specific authorizations of appropriations for institutions in authorization bills. Although our computer search covered the 96th through the 99th Congresses, only those authorization bills in the 99th Congress were found by the computer. References to authorization bills are listed in the Appendix.

As the following lists delineate, some universities have been successful in their attempts to receive direct appropriations. In the 96th Congress approximately 12 institutions received specific appropriations. In the 97th Congress, the number of institutions receiving specific appropriations increased to over 20. In the 98th Congress the number of institutions receiving specific appropriations increased to 40, and by the 99th Congress 60 institutions received specific appropriations (with an additional 20 colleges specified in authorizations).

The following lists for the 96th through the 99th Congresses provide a description of the legislation containing language for specific colleges, delineate the specific college or university named, and provide the specific funding level. There is, in addition, a quick reference summary table prepared for each Congress with the institutions placed in alphabetical order. Included in the lists are those institutions selected through the data base search whether or not a specific dollar amount is shown for each institution. Also included are bills for which funding was provided through a continuing appropriations resolution.

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Listing of Colleges and Universities that Received Specific Appropriations in the 96th Congress

College/University	Amount	Law
Baylor College of Medicine	$1,000,000	P.L. 96-108, Agriculture appropriations, FY80
Gallaudet College	$43,341,000	P.L. 96-123, Continuing appropriations, FY80 (H.R. 4389, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriations, FY80)
	$49,768,000	P.L. 96-536, Continuing appropriations, FY81 (H.R. 7998, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY81)
Howard University	$121,893,000	P.L. 96-123, Continuing appropriations, FY80 (H.R. 4389, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriations, FY80)
	$133,983,000	P.L. 96-536, Continuing appropriations, FY81) (H.R. 7998, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY81)
Navajo Community College	$900,000	P.L. 96-126, Interior appropriations, FY80
Ohio State University	$5,500,000	P.L. 96-108 Continuing appropriations, FY80 (H.R. 4389, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriations, FY80)

Listing of Colleges and Universities that Received Specific Appropriations in the 96th Congress--Continued

College/University	Amount	Law
Pennsylvania State University	$1,000,000	P.L. 96-108, Continuing appropriations, FY80 (H.R. 4389, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriations, FY80)
Texas Tech University	$200,000	P.L. 96-108, Agriculture appropriations, FY80
Tufts University	$2,000,000	P.L. 96-108, Agriculture appropriations, FY80
Tuskegee Institute and 1890 colleges	$10,453,000	P.L. 96-108, Agriculture appropriations, FY80
	$17,785,000	P.L. 96-108, Agriculture appropriations, FY80
	$11,250,000	P.L. 96-528, Agriculture appropriations, FY81
	$19,270,000	P.L. 96-528, Agriculture appropriations, FY81
University of Alaska	$290,000	P.L. 96-108, Agriculture appropriations, FY80
University of Arkansas	$750,000	P.L. 96-108, Agriculture appropriations, FY80
University of the District of Columbia	$47,611,600	P.L. 96-93, District of Columbia appropriations, FY80
	$333,800	P.L. 96-304, Supplemental appropriations, FY80
	$60,266,600	P.L. 96-530, District of Columbia appropriations, FY81

INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT RECEIVED SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 96TH CONGRESS (FIRST SESSION) 2/

P.L. 96-93--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4580)

. . . allocates $47,611,600 for the University of the District of Columbia instead of $47,115,200 as proposed by the House and $48,011,600 as proposed by the Senate.
(p. 11, H. Rept. 96-443 (conf.))

P.L. 96-108--Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4387)

Agricultural Research:

$2,000,000 . . . for the operation of USDA Human Nutrition Center at Tufts University . . . $1,000,000 for Baylor College of Medicine (Child Nutrition Lab).
(Congressional Record (bound), October 31, 1979, p. 30279 quoting H. Rept. 96-553 (conf.))

Cooperative Research:

. . . $17,785,000 for payments to the 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee Institute.

Extension Activities:

. . . $10,453,000 for grants to the 1890 colleges and Tuskegee Institute.
(p. 38, S. Rept. 96-246)

2/ In most instances the quotations given for each public law are from the House or Senate report, or corresponding descriptions from the Congressional Record print of such report. Where no specific citation to a report or Congressional Record reference is given, the quotation is from the public law.

P.L. 96-108--Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4387) (cont'd)

Special Grants:

. . . $290,000 for a special research grant to University of Alaska for research on soil and water conservation issues.
(Congressional Record (bound), October 24, 1979, p. 29460, quoting H. Rept. 96-553 (conf.))

. . . $750,000 for the establishment of a regional small farm research unit . . . to be operated in cooperation with the University of Arkansas.
(p. 38, H. Rept. 96-242) (Congressional Record (bound) October 31, 1979, p. 30279, quoting conference report, H. Rept. 96-553)

. . . $200,000 for FY80 for research on land stress and soil moisture conservation at Texas Tech University.
(p. 38, H. Rept. 96-242) (Congressional Record (bound) October 24, 1979, p. 29459, quoting conference report, H. Rept. 96-553)

P.L. 96-123--Continuing Appropriations, 1980 (H.J. Res. 440)

This act provided authority for funding of the following programs and departments:

H.R. 4389--Department of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations, 1980

. . . $4,300,000 requested in the budget and included in the bill for health teaching facilities is required for payment of interest subsidies on construction loans to five health professions schools--(specific school names not mentioned).
(p. 61, H. Rept. 96-244)

. . . $43,341,000 for Gallaudet.

. . . $121,893,000 for Howard University.
(p. 97-98, H. Rept. 96-244) (p. 140, S. Rept. 96-247)

Health Resources Administration:

. . . $1,000,000 for a Health Professions Teaching facility grant for the Pennsylvania State University School of Medicine.
(p. 78, S. Rept. 96-247)

Occupational, Vocational, and Adult Education--Programs of National Significance:

. . . the Committee directs that at least $5,500,000 be allocated to the National Center for Vocational Education Research at Ohio State University.
(p. 114, S. Rept. 96-247)

P.L. 96-126--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4930)

. . . $900,000 for the Navajo Community College.
(p. 38, H. Rept. 96-374)

INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT RECEIVED SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 96TH CONGRESS (SECOND SESSION)

P.L. 96-304--Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions, 1980 (H.R. 7542)

. . . the sum of $333,800 is recommended to cover increased fuel costs at the University of the District of Columbia.
(p. 25, H. Rept. 96-1149 (conf.))

P.L. 96-528--Department of Agriculture, 1981 (H.R. 7591)

Extension Activities:

. . . earmarks $11,250,000 for the 1890 land-grant colleges including Tuskegee Institute instead of $10,898,000 as provided by the House and $11,600,000 as provided by the Senate.
(p. 13, H. Rept. 96-1519 (conf.))

. . . earmarks $19,270,000 for payments to 1890 land-grant colleges including Tuskegee for research instead of $18,543,000 as provided by the House and $20 million as provided by the Senate.
(p. 13, H. Rept. 96-1519 (conf.))

P.L. 96-530--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1981 (H.R. 8061)

. . . $60,266,600 for the University of the District of Columbia
(H. Rept. 96-1477 (conf.))

P.L. 96-536--Continuing Appropriations, 1981
(H.J. Res. 644)

The Continuing Appropriations, 1981 contains funding for Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, 1981.

H.R. 7998--Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, 1981

. . . $49,768,000 . . . Gallaudet.

. . . $133,983,000 . . . Howard University.
(p. 110, H. Rept. 96-1244)

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Listing of Colleges and Universities that Received Specific Appropriations in the 97th Congress
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
American University of Beirut	$10,000,000	P.L. 97-257, Supplemental appropriations, FY82
Baylor	deferred fund	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
Cornell	$148,000 (s)	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
Gallaudet College	$52,000,000	P.L. 97-51, Continuing appropriations, FY82 (H.R. 4560, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY82)
	$2,080,000	P.L. 97-257, Supplemental appropriations, FY82
	$52,000,000	P.L. 97-377, Continuing appropriations, FY83
Howard University	$145,200,000	P.L. 97-51, Continuing appropriations, FY82 (H.R. 4560, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY82)
	$5,808,000	P.L. 97-257, Supplemental appropriations, FY82
	$145,200,000	P.L. 97-377, Continuing appropriations, FY83
Morehouse Medical College	$5,000,000	P.L. 97-275, Continuing appropriations, FY82 (H.R. 7205, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY83)
Mississippi State University	$200,000	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82

Listing of Colleges and Universities that Received Specific Appropriations in the 97th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Navajo Community College	$4,000,000	P.L. 97-100, Interior appropriations, FY82
North Dakota State University	$148,000 (s)	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
Oregon State University	language only	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
	language only	P.L. 97-257, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
	$1,800,000	P.L. 97-370, Agriculture appropriations, FY83
Pennsylvania State University	no $ amount	P.L. 97-394, Interior appropriations, FY83
	$9,600,000 (s)	P.L. 97-394, Interior appropriations, FY83
Rochester Institute of Technology	$1,052,000	P.L. 97-257, Supplemental appropriations, FY82
South Dakota State University	$148,000 (s)	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
Southern Illinois University	$1,000,000	P.L. 97-100, Interior appropriations, FY82
	$1,500,000	P.L. 97-394, Interior appropriations, FY83
Texas Tech University	deferred funds	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
Tufts University	$5,896,000	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
	$9,000,000	P.L. 97-370, Agriculture appropriations, FY83

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Listing of Colleges and Universities that Received Specific Appropriations in the 97th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Tuskegee Institute (including other land-grant colleges)	$9,000,000	P.L. 97-275, Continuing appropriations, FY83 (H.R. 7205, Health and Human Services appropriations, FY83)
	$21,492,000	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
	$12,241,000	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
	$22,394,000	P.L. 97-370, Agriculture appropriations, FY83
University of the District of Columbia	$48,937,000	P.L. 97-91, District of Columbia appropriations, FY82
	$381,300	P.L. 97-91, District of Columbia appropriations, FY82
	$58,342,400	P.L. 97-370, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
	$58,342,000	P.L. 97-378, District of Columbia appropriations, FY83
University of Florida	$775,000 (s)	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
University of Hawaii	$775,000 (s)	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
University of North Dakota	no $ amount	P.L. 97-394, Interior appropriations, FY83

Listing of Colleges and Universities that Received Specific Appropriations in the 97th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
University of Oklahoma	$2,000,000	P.L. 97-377, Further Continuing appropriations, FY83
	$3,000,000	P.L. 97-275, Continuing appropriations, FY83 (H.R. 7205, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY83)
University of Rochester	$6,100,000	P.L. 97-275, Continuing appropriations, FY83 (H.R. 7145, Energy appropriations, FY83)
University of Wyoming	no $ amount	P.L. 97-394, Interior appropriations, FY83
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	deferred funds	P.L. 97-103, Agriculture appropriations, FY82
West Virginia University	$9,600,000 (s)	P.L. 97-394, Interior appropriations, FY83

INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT RECEIVED SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 97TH CONGRESS (FIRST SESSION)

P.L. 97-51--Continuing Appropriations, 1982 (H.J. Res. 325)

P.L. 97-51 provides funding authority for the following programs and departments:

H.R. 4560--Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1982

. . . Howard University . . . $145,200,000.

. . . Gallaudet College . . . $52,000,000.
(p. 112, H. Rept. 97-251) (p. 144, S. Rept. 97-268)

P.L. 97-91--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4522)

Public Education System:

. . . $48,937,000 for the operation of the University of the District of Columbia . . . .
(p. 45, H. Rept. 97-235)

Public Building Construction:

. . . $381,300 to the University of the District of Columbia to renovate bridges and corridors . . . at the Van Ness campus.
(p. 61, H. Rept. 97-235) (p. 32, S. Rept. 97-254)

P.L. 97-100--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4035)

Mining Research and Development:

. . . The Committee has learned of discussions between the Department of Energy and Southern Illinois University regarding the possibility of SIU operating DOE's Carbondale Mining Technology Center at Carbondale . . . The committee has made available $1,000,000 to complete such negotiations.
(p. 62, S. Rept. 97-166) (p. 27, H. Rept. 97-315 (conf.))

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

. . . $4,000,000 shall be available for grants to the Navajo Community College.
(p. 17, H. Rept. 97-315 (conf.))

P.L. 97-103--Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies, 1982 (H.R. 4119)

Buildings and Facilities:

. . . defer funding increases for . . . Children's Nutrition Research Center at Baylor College, Plant Stress and Water Conservation Research Laboratory at Texas Tech University; and the Regional Veterinary School and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
(p. 42 H. Rept. 97-172)

Tropical/Subtropical Research:

. . . $775,000 to be allocated equally between land-grant universities in Hawaii and Florida.
(p. 18, S. Rept. 97-248)

Beef Forage Research:

. . . $200,000 to Mississippi State University and an additional $300,000 to more adequately complement the State's contributions.
(p. 19, S. Rept. 97-248)

Buildings and Facilities:

. . . $5,896,000 to complete construction of the Human Nutrition Center at Tufts University as proposed by the House.
(p. 9, H. Rept. 97-313 (conf.))

P.L. 97-103--Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies, 1982 (H.R. 4119) (cont'd)

Cooperative State Research Service:

. . . earmarks $21,492,000 for payments to the 1890 land grant colleges including Tuskegee Institute for research instead of $21,992,000 as proposed by the House and $20,992,000 as proposed by the Senate.
(p. 10, H. Rept. 97-313 (conf.))

Grasshopper Fungus:

. . . $148,000 for research on the disease at North and South Dakota State and Cornell Universities.
(p. 8, H. Rept. 97-313 (conf.))

Agricultural Research Center:

. . . Oregon State University in cooperation with private energy and biomass consultants has developed a proposal for a feasibility study on the use of agricultural residues and forest slash as fuel sources for . . . electrical power plant . . . budgetary constraints do not permit additional funding for this project.
(p. 9, H. Rept. 97-313 (conf.))

Extension Service:

. . . $12,241,000 for 1890 land-grant colleges including Tuskegee.
(p. 9, H. Rept. 97-313 (conf.))

INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT RECEIVED SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 97TH CONGRESS (SECOND SESSION)

P.L. 97-257--Making Supplemental Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 6863)

. . . Oregon State University Biomass Project . . . the conferees urge the Department to give careful consideration to this worthwhile proposal . . . . (no specific appropriation included).
(p. 8, H. Rept. 97-747 (conf.))

. . . that of the amounts that shall remain available for obligations under part B of Title III of the Higher Education Act $300,000 shall be for two institutions of higher learning in Vermont under part A of Title III . . . (institution names not given).
(p. 38, H. Rept. 97-747 (conf.))

International Disaster Assistance:

. . . The Committee is recommendating an earmark of $10 million to help defray costs to the American University of Beirut associated with this crisis (referring to the fighting in Beirut, Lebanon.)
(p. 88, S. Rept. 97-516)

. . . the Committee recommends an additional $2,080,000 for Gallaudet the same as the House allowance.
(p. 134, S. Rept. 97-516)

. . . The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $5,808,000 for Howard University.
(p. 140, S. Rept. 97-516)

. . . The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $1,052,000 . . . to maintain services . . . at a national residential education and research center located . . . at Rochester Institute of Technology.
(p. 140, S. Rept. 97-516.)

P.L. 97-275--Continuing Appropriations, 1983 (H.J. Res. 599)

Funding is provided for the following:

H.R. 7205--Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1983

Health Resources Administration:

. . . $5,000,000 in construction grant support to Morehouse Medical College in Atlanta, Georgia.
(p. 67, H. Rept. 97-894)

Special Endowments:

. . . The committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center at the University of Oklahoma.

. . . $9,000,000 to establish a Memorial Education Center at Tuskegee Institute in honor of General Daniel Chappie James . . . .
(p. 114, H. Rept. 97-894)

. . . $52,000,000 . . . Gallaudet.

. . . $145,200,000 . . . Howard University.
(p. 120, H. Rept. 97-894)

H.R. 7145--Department of Energy and Water Appropriations, 1983

Inertial Confinement Fusion:

. . . $6,100,000 for the program at the University of Rochester.
(p. 60, H. Rept. 97-850.)

P.L. 97-370--Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 1983 (H.R. 7072)

. . . $9,000,000 is available for the Human Nutrition Center at Tufts University.
(p. 8, H. Rept. 97-957)

. . . The Committee recommends $22,394,000 for payments to the 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee Institute.
(p. 18, H. Rept. 97-957)

P.L. 97-370--Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 1983 (H.R. 7072)

. . . $1,800,000 for a feasibility study on the use of agriculture residues and forest slash as fuel resources for a combined cycle closed electrical power plant at Oregon State University.
(P.L. 97-370)

P.L. 97-377--Further Continuing Appropriations, FY 1983 (H.J. Res. 631)

. . . $2,000,000 shall be available until expended for the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center (University of Oklahoma).
(p. 71, H. Rept. 97-980)

. . . Gallaudet . . . $52,000,000.

. . . Howard University . . . $145,200,000.
(p. 71, H. Rept. 97-980)

P.L. 97-378--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 7114)

Allocation of Public Education Appropriations:

. . . University of the District of Columbia . . . $58,342,400.
(p. 8, H. Rept. 97-972)

P.L. 97-394--Department of Interior Appropriations, FY 1983 (H.R. 7356)

Bureau of Mines:

. . . $9,600,000 for mineral institutes . . . existing facilities Pennsylvania State and West Virginia Universities are particularly suited for research on control of dust particle generation.
(p. 17, H. Rept. 97-978 (conf.))

. . . allow the Secretary of Energy to enter into agreements with the University of Wyoming to transfer the Laramie Energy Technology Center to the University and with University of North Dakota to transfer the Grand Forks Energy Technology Center to the University (no mention of dollar amounts).
(p. 37, H. Rept. 97-978 (conf.))

P.L. 97-394--Department of Interior Appropriations, FY 1983 (H.R. 7356)

Bureau of Mines:

. . . The Bureau shall cooperate with the Penn State and West Virginia Universities in a program to conduct research on black lung disease within the additional amount made available for Health and Safety Technology . . . . (no specific dollar amount mentioned).
(p. 42, H. Rept. 97-942)

Forest Service--Department of Agriculture

Gypsy Moth Research:

. . . The Committee is aware of one such proposal for Penn State University. The Committee suggests that the Department solicit additional proposals from the research community (no specific dollar amount; implies the desire to have a competition for this research dollar).
(p. 73, H. Rept. 97-942)

Fossil Energy Research and Development:

. . . the Department shall, within available resources support activities associated with the lease of the Center (Carbondale Mining Technology Center) by the University (Southern Illinois University) at a level no less than $1,500,000 during FY83.
(p. 94, H. Rept. 97-942.)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 98th Congress
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Baylor College of Medicine	$300,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)
Boston College	$7,500,000	P.L. 98-63, Supplemental appropriations, FY83
Boston University	$19,000,000	P.L. 98-396, Supplemental appropriations, FY84
California South University	$5,000,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY85)
Catholic University	$5,000,000	P.L. 98-50, Energy appropriations, FY85
	$9,200,000	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85
College of American Samoa	$3,000,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY85)
College of Micronesia	$3,000,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services, FY85)
Columbia University	$5,000,000	P.L. 98-50, Energy appropriations, FY84
	$3,000,000	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85

Briefing Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 98th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Delgado College	$5,000,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services, FY85)
Florida State University	$7,000,000	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85
Gallaudet College	$52,000,000	P.L. 98-139, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY84)
	$2,000,000	P.L. 98-396, Supplemental appropriations, FY84
	$58,600,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY85)
Georgetown University	$820,000	P.L. 98-212, Defense appropriations
Hampshire College	$45,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5973, Interior appropriations, FY85)
Howard University	$145,200,000	P.L. 98-139, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY84)
	$11,000,000	P.L. 98-396, Supplemental appropriations, FY84
	$158,230,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY85)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 98th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Iowa State University	$450,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$2,500,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5973, Interior appropriations, FY85)
Mississippi State University	$3,000,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)
	$700,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)
New York University	$300,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5921, Transportation appropriations, FY85)
North Dakota State University	$9,100,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)
	$125,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5973, Interior appropriations, FY85)
Oregon Health Sciences University	$20,400,000	P.L. 98-63, Supplemental appropriations, FY83
Oregon State University	$3,000,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 98th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Pennsylvania State University	$2,500,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5973, Interior appropriations, FY85)
Purdue University	$250,000	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85
	$3,000,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)
Rochester Institute of Technology	$1,800,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY85)
Saint Paul Vocational-Technical Institute	$5,000,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY85)
Seattle Community Central College	$5,000,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 6028, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY85)
State University of New York	$8,500,000	P.L. 98-396, Supplemental appropriations, FY84
Texas Tech University	$900,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 98th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Tufts University	$2,000,000	P.L. 98-63, Supplemental appropriations, FY83
	$1,000,000	P.L. 98-396, Supplemental appropriations, FY84
	$1,800,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)
University of California (Davis)	language only	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85
University of California (Los Angeles)	language only	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85
University of Connecticut	$750,000	P.L. 98-63, Supplemental appropriations, FY83
University of the District	$63,609,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5899, District of Columbia appropriations, FY85)
	$1,237,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5899, District of Columbia appropriations, FY85)
University of Hawaii	$750,000	P.L. 98-63, Supplemental appropriations, FY83
University of Minnesota	$2,500,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5973, Interior appropriations, FY85)
University of Missouri	$450,000 (s)	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5743, Agriculture appropriations, FY85)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 98th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
University of New Hampshire	$15,000,000	P.L. 98-63, Supplemental appropriations, FY83
University of North Carolina	$8,000,000	P.L. 98-396, Supplemental appropriations, FY84
University of Oregon	$2,300,000	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85
University of Rochester	$7,800,000	P.L. 98-360, Energy appropriations, FY85
West Virginia University	$2,500,000	P.L. 98-473, Continuing appropriations, FY85 (H.R. 5973, Interior appropriations, FY85)

INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RECEIVING SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 98th CONGRESS (FIRST SESSION)

P.L. 98-50--Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 3132)

. . . $5,000,000 to initiate construction of a Vitreous State Laboratory at Catholic University.
(p. 89, H. Rept. 98-217)

. . . $5,000,000 to initiate construction of the National Center for Chemical Research at Columbia University.
(p. 89, H. Rept. 98-217)

P.L. 98-63--Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1983, and for Other Purposes

. . . $750,000 shall be available for establishment and support of a research and training center focusing on pediatric rehabilitation at the University of Connecticut Health Center . . . .
(p. 50, H. Rept. 98-308 (conf.))

. . . $750,000 shall be available for a research and training center on the rehabilitation needs of the Pacific Basin to be located at the University of Hawaii.
(p. 51, H. Rept. 98-308 (conf.))

. . . $15,000,000 for construction and related costs for a center for advanced technology and development at the University of New Hampshire.
(p. 53, H. Rept. 98-308 (conf.))

. . . $7,500,000 be provided for construction and related costs for the Center Research Library at Boston College.
(p. 53, H. Rept. 98-308 (conf.))

. . . $20,400,000 for development of a Biomedical Information Communication Center at Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, Oregon.
(p. 53, H. Rept. 98-308 (conf.))

P.L. 98-63--Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1983, and for Other Purposes (cont'd)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

. . . $2,000,000 for establishing a center for hazardous waste management . . . In establishing this center EPA should 'select a university with schools of biomedical sciences, engineering, nutrition and veterinary medicine as well as proven programs in urban and environmenal policy' (specific name not given although a specific institution is described).
(p. 35, H. Rept. 98-308 (conf.))

P.L. 98-139--Deparment of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 3913)

For Howard University $145,200,000

For Gallaudet College .....$ 52,000,000

. . . to enable Secretary of Education to expand funds appropriated in P.L. 98-63 in accordance with directives expressed on p. 53 of H. Rept. 98-308 accompanying H.R. 3069, making Supplemental Appropriations for FY83. Page 53 includes:

Oregon Health Sciences University
University of New Hampshire
Boston College

P.L. 98-212--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 4185)

Energy Conservation Technology:

. . . requests the Army to reprogram $820,000 within available funds to implement an interagency agreement with the Department of Energy and Georgetown University to study whether fuel cell technology could be combined with a coal gassification cogeneration program.
(p. 212, H. Rept. 98-427)

P.L. 98-360--Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1985
(H.R. 5653)

. . . $9,200,000 to complete Vitreous State Laboratory at Catholic University;

. . . $3,000,000 to continue the National Center for Chemical Research at Columbia University;
(p. 93, H. Rept. 98-755)

. . . $7,000,000 to establish a supercomputer center at Florida State University;
(p. 93, H. Rept. 98-755)

. . . The Department is directed to allocate $250,000 to Purdue University for experimental contributions and research in the development of an 'Integral Fast Reactor' within the advanced breeder concepts program.
(p. 82, H. Rept. 98-755)

. . . biological and environmental research . . . within available funds, the Department (of Energy) to provide sufficient funds to continue the research programs currently being conducted at Rochester University, the University of California at Davis, and the University of California at Los Angeles . . . .
(p. 88, H. Rept. 98-755)

. . . inertial confinement fusion . . . within the glass laser program . . . $7,800,000 for the program at the University of Rochester.
(p. 111, H. Rept. 98-755) (p. 55, H. Rept. 98-866 (conf.))

. . . supporting research and technical analysis . . . a $2,300,000 grant for design and related activities for a science facility at the University of Oregon.
(p. 53, H. Rept. 98-866 (conf.))

P.L. 98-396--Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984
(H.R. 6040)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration . . . $8,000,000 for National Undersea Research Program at the University of North Carolina.
(p. 10, H. Rept. 98-977 (conf.))

. . . $1,000,000 for research at the center being established for hazardous waste management (implies Tufts University).
(p. 20, H. Rept. 98-977 (conf.))

P.L. 93-396--Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 (H.R. 6040)

Special Institutions:

. . . a supplemental of $2,000,000 for Gallaudet College . . . a supplemental of $11,000,000 for Howard University.
(p. 69, H. Rept. 98-916)

Economic Development Assistance:

. . . $19,000,000 for a grant to Boston University in the State of Massachusetts for the construction and related costs of the university engineering and technical training center.
(p. 10, H. Rept. 98-977 (conf.))

Department of Transportation-- Maritime Administration:

. . . $8,500,000 . . . for the acquisition and preconversion costs for a training vessel to be used at the State University of New York Maritime College.
(p. 11, H. Rept. 98-977 (conf.))

P.L. 98-473--Continuing Appropriations, 1985 (H.J. Res. 648)

This law contains funding for the following appropriations bills:

H.R. 5743-- Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1985.

. . . $450,000 . . . grant to initiate an agriculture policy institute colocated at the University of Missouri and Iowa State University.
(p. 34, S. Rept. 98-566)

. . . $900,000 for plant stress and water conservation research at Texas Tech University.
(p. 24, H. Rept. 98-809)

. . . $1,800,000 for the Tufts University Nutrition Research Center.

. . . $300,000 for the Children's Center, Baylor College.
(p. 23, H. Rept. 98-809) (p. 8., H. Rept. 98-1071 (conf.))

. . . $700,000 in planning funds for a Warmwater Aquaculture Research Center at Mississippi State University.
(p. 10, H. Rept. 98-1071 (conf.))

P.L. 98-473--Continuing Appropriations, FY 1985 (H.J. Res. 648)

. . . $9,100,000 for construction of the Metabolism and Radiation Research Laboratory at North Dakota State University.
(p. 10, H. Rept. 98-1071 (conf.))

. . . Forestry Research Centers of Excellence . . . $3,000,000 to Mississippi State University, Oregon State University, Purdue University.
(p. 35, S. Rept. 98-566) (p. 12, H. Rept. 98-1071 (conf.))

H.R. 5899--District of Columbia Appropriation, 1985.

. . . $63,609,000 for University of the District of Columbia (appears in chart).
(p. 38, H. Rept. 98-851) (p. 47, S. Rept. 98-568)

Capital Improvements Program:

. . . $1,237,000 for phase III, Van Ness Campus design for University of the District of Columbia.
(p. 63, S. Rept. 98-568)

H.R. 5921--Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1985

. . . $300,000 increase for the continuation of the Long-Range Future of Public Transportation in Large Cities Study being conducted by New York University Center for Urban Research.
(p. 75, H. Rept. 98-859)

H.R. 5973--Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1985

. . . $125,000 . . . to continue the blackbird research program at North Dakota State University.
(p. 22, S. Rept. 98-578)

. . . $45,000 to continue the guard dog research program with Hampshire College.
(p. 19, H. Rept. 98-886)

. . . $2,500,000 for health and safety technology for respirable dust research to continue at Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, the University of Minnesota, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
(p. 36, H. Rept. 98-886)

P.L. 98-473--Continuing Appropriations, 1985 (H.J. Res. 648)

H.R. 6028--Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, 1985

. . . Gallaudet College . . . $58,700,000.

. . . Howard University . . . $158,230,000.
(p. 131-132, H. Rept. 98-911)

. . . $6,000,000 to provide a land grant endowment of $3,000,000 each for College of American Samoa and the College of Micronesis.
(p. 126, H. Rept. 98-911)

Education of the Handicapped:

. . . $5,000,000 for postsecondary programs. Since 1975 this activity has primarily supported four vocational-technical institutions serving multi-State regions (Seattle Community Central College, California South University at Northbridge, St. Paul Vocational-Technical Institute, and Delgado College in New Orleans) . . . .
(p. 110, H. Rept. 98-911)

. . . $1,800,000 in law for special initiatives projects . . . Area Health Education Center, Rochester Institute of Technology.
(p. 13, H. Rept. 98-1132 (conf.))

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Atlanta University	$4,500,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY86
	$5,500,000	P.L. 99-509, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, FY86
Barry University	$2,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
Baylor College of Medicine	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-190 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-500 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Brown University	$5,000,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY86
Cornell University	$100,000	P.L. 99-190 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$5,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
Drake University	$4,000,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
	$800,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87
Eastern Michigan University	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-178, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY86
Fisk University	$169,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
Florida State University	$11,400,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162, Energy appropriations, FY87)

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Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Gallaudet College	$62,000,000	P.L. 99-178, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY86
	$62,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5233, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY87)
Howard University	$164,230,000	P.L. 99-178, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY86
	$170,230,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5233, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY87)
	$800,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87
Indiana University	$3,800,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162, Energy appropriations, FY87)
	$6,000,000	P.L. 99-178, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY86
Iowa State University	$5,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162, Energy appropriations, FY87)
	$6,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162, Energy appropriations, FY87)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Iowa State University	$650,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$50,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Jackson State University	$1,500,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY86
	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5233, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY87)
	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162, Energy appropriations, FY87)
Johns Hopkins University	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5233, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY87)
Kansas State University	$1,900,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY87
	$285,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87
	$95,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$1,200,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162. Agriculture appropriations, FY87)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Kansas State University	$100,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Loyola University	$4,000,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$2,200,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$2,600,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3011, Interior appropriations, FY86)
	$2,500,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5234, Interior appropriations, FY87)
Michigan State University	no $ amount	P.L. 99-180, Commerce
Mississippi State University	$3,500,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
	$2,000,000 (s)	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$250,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Mississippi Valley State University	$750,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
New Mexico State University	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Northeastern University	$13,500,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
Northwestern	$10,319,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
North Dakota State University	$340,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$60,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$144,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$75,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$250,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Oklahoma State University	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3629, Defense appropriations, FY86)
	$5,000,000	P.L. 99-349, Supplemental appropriations, FY86
	$65,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
Oregon Graduate Center	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Oregon Health Science University	$10,000,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
Oregon State University	$900,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Pennsylvania State University	$50,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$2,500,000 (s)	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5234, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$2,200,000 (s)	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$300,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$1,800,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Rochester Institute of Technology	$1,800,000	P.L. 99-178, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY86
	$11,100,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
South Dakota State University	$46,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Southeastern Massachusetts University	$2,000,000 (s)	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)

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Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
State University of New York	$8,500,000	P.L. 99-349, Supplemental appropriations, FY86
Texas Tech University	$1,400,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$300,000 (s)	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
Thayer School of Engineering	$15,000,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
Tufts University	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$10,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5234, Interior appropriations, FY87)
Tulane University	$6,000,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY86

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Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Tuskegee Institute (including land-grant colleges)	$600,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$5,400,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$2,000,000	P.L. 99-190 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$9,508,000 (s)	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$1,988,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
University of Akron Law School	$800,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87
University of Alabama	no $ amount	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
	$8,000,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY86
	$2,900,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5233, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY87)
	$12,300,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162, Energy appropriations, FY87)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
University of California	$10,560,000	P.L. 99-509, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, FY86
University of California-Riverside	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$300,000 (s)	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
University of the District of Columbia	$1,324,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
	$68,861,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5175, District of Columbia appropriations, FY87)
	$4,781,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5175, District of Columbia appropriations, FY87)
University of Hawaii	$480,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$2,000,000 (s)	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving
Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
University of Illinois	$3,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
	$2,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$27,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
University of Kansas	$200,000	P.L. 99-88, Supplemental appropriations, FY85
	$191,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$2,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
University of Massachusetts (Amherst)	$800,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5162, Energy appropriations, FY87)
University of Minnesota	$2,200,000 (s)	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$2,600,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3011, Interior appropriations, FY86)
	$2,500,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5234, Interior appropriations, FY87)
University of Nevada	$3,500,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
University of North Dakota	$4,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$3,036,412	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
University of Oregon	$8,500,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY86
University of Rochester	$7,800,000	P.L. 99-141, Energy appropriations, FY86
University of South Carolina	$16,300,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5233, Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations, FY87)
	$800,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87
University of Southern Mississippi	$1,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$14,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$500,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3037, Agriculture appropriations, FY86)
University of Washington	$2,000,000 (s)	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
	$100,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5233, Labor, Health, and Human Services and Education appropriations, FY87)

Brief Listing of Colleges and Universities Receiving Specific Appropriations in the 99th Congress--Continued
(s = shared with other institutions)

College/University	Amount	Law
Virginia/Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine	$300,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Washington State University	$2,000,000	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY87 (H.R. 5177, Agriculture appropriations, FY87)
Wichita State University	$2,000,000	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
West Virginia University	$2,200,000 (s)	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86
	$2,600,000 (s)	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 3011, Interior appropriations, FY86)
	$2,500,000 (s)	P.L. 99-500, Continuing appropriations, FY86 (H.R. 5234, Interior appropriations, FY87)
	$2,200,000 (s)	P.L. 99-190, Continuing appropriations, FY86

INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT RECEIVED SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 99TH CONGRESS

P.L. 99-88--Supplemental Appropriations, FY 1985
H.R. 2577

Department of Agriculture--Cooperative State Research Service:

. . . That payment to the New Mexico State University in the amount of $1,000,000 for its real or personal property interest is hereby determined to be an allowable project cost in accordance with section 513 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982.

. . . For an additional amount for a grant to Mississippi State University to conduct a program for and to promote research excellence in the area of warmwater aquaculture, including such lands, building, and equipment as may be necessary to carry out, $3,500,000 including $700,000 made available by Public Law 98-473 which shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation, to remain available until expended, and to be matched by an equal non-Federal share.

. . . For an additional amount for a grant to the University of Kansas for the evaluation and transfer of remote sensing applications to agricultural users, $200,000.

Economic Development Assistance Programs:

For an additional amount for economic development assistance programs . . . $30,730,000, to remain available until expended, of which $15,000,000 is for a grant to Thayer School of Engineering in Hanover, New Hampshire, for construction, renovation and related costs for facilities for its model interdisciplinary engineering program; and . . . $10,000,000 for a grant to the Oregon Health Sciences University Hospital in Portland, Oregon for the south wing rehabilitation project.

. . . $65,000 to assist in the establishment of a center for International Trade Development as a national demonstration project at Oklahoma State University.
(p. 24, H. Rept. 99-142)

P.L. 99-88--Supplemental Appropriations, FY 1985
(H.R. 2577) (cont'd)

Public Education System:

. . . $1,324,000 additional for the University of the District of Columbia.

Legal Services Corporation:

For an additional amount for "Payment to the Legal Services Corporation" for a grant for the establishment of the Gillis W. Long Poverty Law Center at the Loyola University School of Law in New Orleans, $4,000,000 to remain available until expended.

For an additional amount for a grant for the establishment of a clinical program to supplement the services of local Legal Services grantees at Drake University School of Law in Des Moines, Iowa, $4,000,000 to remain available until expended.

The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers shall grant, within ninety days of enactment of this Act, to the University of Alabama at Huntsville the funds appropriated to the Secretary of the Army pursuant to title I of Public Law 98-50 for the design and construction of a Corps of Engineers learning facility at Huntsville, Alabama.
(99 Stat. 293-305)

P.L. 99-141--Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1986
(H.R. 2959)

Supporting Research and Technical Analysis:

. . . Jackson State University . . . to serve as a model for the rest of the nation . . . commit up to $1,500,000 in FY 1986.

Biological Energy Research:

. . . $6,000,000 for the Center for Energy and Biomedical Technology at Tulane University.

P.L. 99-141--Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 2959) (cont'd)

Construction:

. . . $4,500,000 to support establishment of a Center for Science and Technology at Atlanta University . . . . The Committee is recommending these funds to assist the Department in meeting its commitment under Executive Order 12320 to strengthen participation of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities in advanced scientific research and manpower development.

. . . $8,000,000 for an Energy and Mineral Research Center at the University of Alabama.

. . . $8,500,000 for an advanced Science Center at University of Oregon.

. . . $5,000,000 for a Demonstration Center for Information Technologies at Brown University.

. . . $1,900,000 for Kansas State University.

Civilian By-Products and Beneficial Uses:

. . . $5,000,000 for initial planning for pork irradiation demonstration in conjunction with Iowa State University.

Inertial Confinement Fusion:

. . . within the glass laser program . . . $7,800,000 for the University of Rochester.
(p. 41-51, H. Rept. 99-307 (conf.))

P.L. 99-178--Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 3424)

Higher Education:

. . . $1,000,000 . . . for the renovation of Welch Hall at Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti, Michigan; . . . $1,800,000 toward to design and construction of an academic health education center at Rochester Institute of Technology.
(H. Rept. 99-289)

NOTE: P.L. 99-178 did not mention these specific activities, giving only a total of $10 million for academic facilities rather than $20 million as proposed in the House Report. (However, there was no amendment or disagreement about earmarking of funds so it is assumed that the above levels were accepted.)

The bill includes $6,000,000 for the construction of the Center for Excellence in Education at Indiana University.
(p. 34, H. Rept. 99-402 (conf.))

Special Institutions:

. . . $62,000,000 for Gallaudet College.

. . . $164,230,000 for Howard University.

P.L. 99-180--Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 2965)

Department of Commerce--Economic Development Assistance:

. . . For the University Center program EDA is encouraged to fund land-grant institutions. A good example would be the funding of an innovative demonstration project that would create strong university linkages with urban public and private sector institutions for planning and implementing new economic and community development projects in Michigan, especially at Michigan State University.
(H. Rept. 99-197)

(Although the conference report H. Rept. 99-414 does not mention specifically Michigan State University, it does mention total funding for the University Center program of $5,000,000.)

P.L. 99-190--Making Further Continuing Appropriations for FY 1986 and for Other Purposes (H.J. Res. 465)

Defense Research Sciences:

. . . $5,000,000 only for aviation research at Wichita State University, and $3,500,000 shall be used for computer research and related purposes at the University of Nevada (Las Vegas).
(p. 239, H. Rept. 99-450)

Military Disease Hazards Technology:

. . . $2,000,000 for neurotoxin research at the University of Kansas.
(p. 240, H. Rept. 99-450)

Defense Research Sciences:

. . . $650,000 for research and related purposes at Iowa State University.
(p. 258, H. Rept. 99-450)

. . . $13,500,000 for Engineering Research and related purposes at Northeastern University in Massachusetts.
(p. 258, H. Rept. 99-450)

. . . $1,000,000 . . . for advanced semi-conductor research at the Oregon Graduate Center.
(p. 263, H. Rept. 99-450)

. . . $1,000,000 for research at Oklahoma State University.

. . . $5,000,000 for . . . supercomputer . . . for use in basic research at Cornell.
(p. 263, H. Rept. 99-450)

. . . $11,100,000 for microelectronic engineering and imaging sciences at Rochester Institute of Technology.
(p. 264, H. Rept. 99-450)

Department of Interior--Bureau of Mines:

. . . $2,200,000 for respirable dust research to be conducted at Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, University of Minnesota, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
(p. 290, H. Rept. 99-450)

. . . $300,000 to be used for a Coal Mine Injury Analysis Study at Pennsylvania State University.
(p. 291, H. Rept. 99-450 (conf.))

P.L. 99-190--Making Further Continuing Appropriations for FY 1986 and for Other Purposes (H.J. Res. 465) (cont'd)

Energy Conservation:

. . . $10,319,000 for the basic industries research facility at Northwestern University.
(p. 308, H. Rept. 99-450)

Fossil Energy Research and Development:

. . . $4,000,000 is to be provided from available funds for the University of North Dakota Energy Research Center . . . .
(p. 306, H. Rept. 99-450)

Department of Transportation--Research, Engineering and Development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):

. . . $3,036,412 shall be available for icing and related next generation weather radar atmospheric research to be conducted by the University of North Dakota, $2,000,000 shall be available for the Center for Research and Training in Information-Based Aviation and Transportation Management at Barry University, $2,000,000 shall be available for the Institute for Aviation Safety Research at Wichita State University.
(p. 323, H. Rept. 99-450)

P.L. 99-190 provides funding for the following appropriations bills:

H.R. 3011--Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1986

National Park Service:

. . . $169,000 . . . for repairs to Jubilee Hall at Fisk University.

. . . $300,000 . . . to conduct the Coal Mine Injury Analysis Study at Pennsylvania State University.
(p. 22-36, H. Rept. 99-205)

P.L. 99-190 (cont'd)

H.R. 3037--Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1986.

Nutrition Research:

. . . $1,000,000 . . . for the Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University.

. . . $1,000,000 for the Children's Nutrition Research Center at Baylor College of Medicine.

Water Conservation:

. . . $1,400,000 . . . these funds will be used to augment the existing plant stress and water conservation research now underway at Texas Tech University.

Limited Tillage Research:

. . . $100,000 for increased basic research . . . carried out by the Agricultural Research Service in cooperation with Cornell University.

. . . $480,000 for tri-fly research at University of Hawaii.

. . . $340,000 for sunflower research at North Dakota State University.

. . . $50,000 for a feasibility study for agricultural science and industry facility, Pennsylvania State University.

. . . $600,000 for planning for a new facility to be located within the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute, a regional institute for food animal production, research and services.

. . . $3,000,000 for planning of a plant and animal sciences research center at the University of Illinois.
(p. 8-9, H. Rept. 99-439.)

P.L. 99-190 (cont'd)

Plant Genetics:

. . . $300,000 for a Plant Genetics/Water Research program involving Texas Tech University, University of California-Riverside, New Mexico State University . . . .

. . . $2,000,000 for strengthening grants for the 1890 (land grant) colleges and Tuskegee Institute.

. . . $500,000 for implementing research under the Critical Agricultural Materials Act to be carried out at the Polymer Institute at the University of Southern Mississippi.
(p. 37, H. Rept. 99-211)

H.R. 3629--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1986

University Research Initiative:

. . . The Committee directs that $1,000,000 of the FY86 appropriations for this program be provided for research at the Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, Oklahoma.
(p. 349, H. Rept. 99-332)

P.L. 99-349--Urgent Supplemental Appropriations, (H.R. 4515)

Department of Transportation:

. . . The committee disapproved the deferral and expects the Department of Transportation and the Maritime Administration to make available the $8,500,000 appropriated for the training vessel for the State University of New York Maritime Academy.
(p. 19, H. Rept. 99-510)

Department of Agriculture--Cooperative State Research Service:

. . . A transfer of $5,000,000 from the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Cooperative State Research Service to meet the matching funds requirement for development of an international trade center at Oklahoma State University.
(p. 12, H. Rept. 99-649)

P.L. 99-500 Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (H.J. Res. 738)

P.L. 99-500 provides funding authority for the following appropriations bills:

H.R. 5177--Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1987

. . . $1 million . . . for the Human Nutrition Research Center of Aging at Tufts University.
(p. 32, H. Rept. 99-686)

. . . $1 million . . . for the Children's Nutrition Research Center at Baylor College of Medicine.
(p. 32, H. Rept. 99-686) (p. 23, S. Rept. 99-438)

Agricultural Research and Development Consortium:

. . . The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for a grant to establish an R and D cooperative agreement . . . with the Biotechnology Center at the University of Illinois.
(p. 34, H. Rept. 99-686.)

. . . $27 million for construction of a plant and animal sciences research center at University of Illinois.
(p. 36, H. Rept. 99-686)

. . . $5.4 million for construction of a new facility to be located within the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee University.
(p. 36, H. Rept. 99-686)

. . . $1 million for the planning costs . . . construction of a salinity laboratory . . . University of California at Riverside.
(p. 36, H. Rept. 99-686)

. . . $9,508,000 for construction of research facilities of the 1890 land-grant colleges and Tuskegee University.
(p. 41, H. Rept. 99-686)

. . . $750,000 for grant to Mississippi Valley State University for purposes of curriculum development and strengthening in order that the university may receive benefits of 1890 land-grant colleges.
(p. 41, H. Rept. 99-686)

. . . $2,000,000 for aquaculture research . . . University of Washington; Southeastern Massachusetts University; Mississippi State; University of Hawaii.
(p. 41-42, H. Rept. 99-686)

P.L. 99-500, Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (cont'd)

Grasshopper Fungus Research:

. . . $60,000 to North Dakota State University.
(p. 23, S. Rept. 99-438)

. . . $250,000 . . . Mississippi State University . . . conducting research on crown gall disease.
(p. 23, S. Rept. 99-438)

. . . $1,000,000 for Salinity Laboratory . . . University of California.

. . . $300,000 for construction of additional classroom space at the Virginia/Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine.

. . . $1.8 million planning costs . . . Agricultural Science Center . . . Pennsylvania State University.

. . . $5.4 million for construction of a regional center for food and animal production, research and service at Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine.

. . . $27 million for plant and animal sciences research center at the University of Illinois.
(p. 23, S. Rept. 99-438)

. . . $900,000 to construct a wheat marketing and demonstration lab operated under Oregon State University.

. . . $100,000 to conduct feasibility studies of Kansas State University's proposal for construction of a new planned science research center and educational satellite video communications center.
(p. 27, S. Rept. 99-439)

. . . $50,000 to conduct a study . . . of constructing a national center for food and industrial product development at Iowa State University.
(p. 28, S. Rept. 99-439)

P.L. 99-500, Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (cont'd)

Cooperative State Research Service:

. . . aquaculture centers . . . $4,000,000 . . . not limited to University of Washington, Mississippi State University, University of Hawaii.
(p. 32, S. Rept. 99-438)

Stored Grain Insects. . . $285,000 . . . Kansas State University.

International Livestock . . . $95,000 . . . Kansas State University.
(p. 32, S. Rept. 99-438)

Sunflower Insects:

. . . $144,000 . . . North Dakota State University.

. . . $46,000 . . . South Dakota State University.

Dried Bean:

. . . $75,000 to North Dakota State University.

Remote Sensing Application to Agricultural Users:

. . . $191,000 to University of Kansas.

Critical Agricultural Materials Act:

. . . $14 million for construction at Polymer Institution of University of Southern Mississippi.

. . . $2,000,000 for Food and Human Nutrition Center at Washington State University.
(p. 33, S. Rept. 99-438)

. . . $750,000 for grant to Mississippi Valley State University for curriculum development . . . .
(p. 34, S. Rept. 99-438)

. . . $1,988,000 for 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University.
(p. 34, S. Rept. 99-438)

CRS-60

P.L. 99-500 provides funding for the following appropriations bill:

H.R. 5162--Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1987

Wind Energy Research:

. . . $800,000 is to be made available to the Renewable Energy Research Center program at the Universtiy of Massachusetts at Amherst.
(p. 74, H. Rept. 99-670)

Byproducts Program (food irradiation projects):

. . . $5,000,000 for continuation of these projects . . . at Iowa State University.
(p. 82, H. Rept. 99-670)

Supporting Research and Technical Analysis:

. . . not less than $1 million in FY87 to maintain and support the Berkeley Laboratory, the Ana G. Mendez Education Foundation at Jackson State University.
(p. 91, H. Rept. 99-670)

Center for Nuclear Imaging Research:

. . . $12,300,000 for Center for Nuclear Imaging Research at University of Alabama at Birmingham.
(p. 91, H. Rept. 99-670)

Energy Research Complex:

. . . $16,300,000 . . . for the energy Research Comples at the University of South Carolina.
(p. 91, H. Rept. 99-670)

Applied Mathematical Sciences:

. . . $11,400,000 for Florida State University Supercomputer Center.
(p. 92, H. Rept. 99-670)

Center for Excellence in Education--Energy Utilization Performance Project:

. . . $3,800,000 . . . Center of Excellence in Education at Indiana University.
(p. 92, H. Rept. 99-670)

P.L. 99-500, Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (cont'd)

H.R. 5162--Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1987 (cont'd)

. . . Center for new industrial materials . . . Iowa State University . . . $6,000,000.

. . . Chemical Sciences (85-ER-403) Kansas State University . . . $1,200,000.
(p. 94, H. Rept. 99-670)

H.R. 5175--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1987

Public Education System:

. . . University of the District of Columbia . . . $68,861,000.
(p. 45, H. Rept. 99-675)

Capital Improvement Program:

. . . University of the District of Columbia . . . $4,781,000 for four projects.
(p. 59, H. Rept. 99-675)

P.L. 99-500 provides funding for the following appropriations bill:

H.R. 5234--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1987

Bureau of Mines:

. . . $2,500,000 for respirable dust research to be conducted by Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, University of Minnesota, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
(p. 27. H. Rept. 99-1002 (conf.))

Energy Conservation Facilities:

. . . a conditional increase of $10 million for an energy research facility at Tufts . . . contingent on specific authorization legislation being enacted.
(p. 91, H. Rept. 99-714; p. 63, H. Rept. 99-1002)

P.L. 99-500, Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (cont'd)

H.R. 5233--Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1987

Rehabilitation Services:

. . . $2,900,000 for a grant to the University of Alabama at Birmingham for a Comprehensive Hea. Injury Center.
(p. 29, H. Rept. 99-960 (conf.))

. . . Johns Hopkins University . . . $1,000,000.
(p. 29, H. Rept. 99-960 (conf.))

Special Institutions:

. . . Gallaudet . . . $62,000,000.

. . . Howard . . . $170,230,000.
(p. 29, H. Rept. 99-960 (conf.))

Department of Health and Human Services--Indian Health Services:

. . . fatal alcohol syndrome . . . $100,000 provided for the University of Washington's research program.
(p. 725, H. Rept. 99-1005)

P.L. 99-500, Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (cont'd)

Constitutional Law Resource Centers:

. . . $800,000 offered to Howard University Law School, Drake University Law School, University of Akron School of Law, University of South Carolina School of Law.
(p. 83, enrolled bill, P.L. 99-500)

P.L. 99-509--Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (H.R. 5300)

. . . the Center for Science and Technology, Atlanta University . . . $5,500,000.

. . . Advanced Science Center, University of Oregon . . . $22,900,000.

. . . Center for Advanced Medical Research . . . University of California . . . $10,560,000.

. . . $11,400,000 to continue to fulfill Federal share of an agreement with Supercomputer Computational Research Institute at Florida State University.
(p. 106, H. Rept. 99-1012)

APPENDIX

Authorization Bills Mentioning Specific Colleges
and Universities in the 99th Congress
(HEA = Higher Education Amendments of 1986, P.L. 99-498)

College/University	Authorization of Appropriations (FY87)	Law
Atlanta University	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Bethune-Cookman College	$6,200,000	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Boston College	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
City University of New York	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Community College of Vermont	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Compton Community College	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Drew Postgraduate Medical School	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Eastern Michigan University	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Faulkner University	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Meharry Medical School	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Morehouse School of Medicine	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Oklahoma University (Carl Albert Center)	(authority no $ amount)	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Rochester Institute of Technology	$1,800,000	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Shaw University	$550,000	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Stonehill College (Martin Institute)	$4,000,000	P.L. 99-608

Authorization Bills Mentioning Specific Colleges
and Universities in the 99th Congress--Continued
(HEA = Higher Education Amendments of 1986, P.L. 99-498)

College/University	Authorization of Appropriations (FY87)	Law
Syracuse University	no $ amount	P.L. 99-145 (Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986)
Tuskegee Institute	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
University of Connecticut	$1,300,000	P.L. 99-498 HEA
University of Rhode Island	no $ amount	P.L. 99-498 HEA
Wayne County Community College	(authority only)	P.L. 99-498 HEA

NOTE: Based on the limited computerized search only the above entries appeared. This is by no means a comprehensive listing.

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION MENTIONING SPECIFIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE 99TH CONGRESS

P.L. 99-145--Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (S. 1160)

. . . authorizes computer and related research at Syracuse University, New York.

P.L. 99-498--Higher Education Amendments of 1986 (S. 1965)

Title III-- Institutional Aid

Eligibility Professional or Graduate Institutions:

. . . Morehouse School of Medicine . . . Meharry Medical School, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Atlanta University, Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine.
(p. 31, H. Rept 99-861 (conf.))

Community College Pilot Project:

Wayne County Community College . . . Community College of Vermont . . . Compton Community College . . . Metropolitan Community College of Kansas City, Missouri.
(p. 241, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

. . . provide financial assistance to Eastern Michigan University . . . for the purpose of the renovation and restoration of the physical facilities of Welch Hall.
(p. 283, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

authorizes $1.8 million . . . to provide financial assistance to the Rochester Institute of Technology located in Rochester, New York to pay the Federal share of the cost of construction and related costs (including equipment) for the Academic Health Center facility at the Rochester Institute of Technology.
(p. 283, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

P.L. 99-498--Higher Education Amendments of 1986 (S. 1965) (cont'd)

. . . to provide financial assistance to Shaw University . . . for the purpose of the renovation and restoration of the physical facility of Estey Hall . . . $550,000 are authorized.
(p. 284, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

. . . to provide financial assistance to the Bethune-Cookman College to establish the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center . . . $6,200,000.

. . . to pay the costs of establishing a business administration program . . . University of Rhode Island located at Kingston . . . $300,000.
(p. 284, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

. . . provide financial assistance to pay costs of the Behavioral Science Facility at University of Connecticut at Storrs . . . $1,300,000.
(p. 284, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

. . . City University of New York . . . to establish a center to coordinate resources for the development of solutions to pressing urban and social problems . . . Robert F. Wagner, Sr., Institute of Urban Public Policy.
(p. 317, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

. . . Faulkner University . . . is relieved of all liability to repay the United States . . . $147,681.39 plus accrued interest and to pay $7,822.50 to the National Direct Student Loan Fund of the Faulkner University.
(p. 333, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

. . . (Boston College) . . . cancel all annual debt service obligation . . . not to exceed $2,700,000 for the Department of Education Project Loan #5-1-00665-0.
(p. 334, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

. . . Oklahoma University . . . Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center . . . Funds appropriated in P.L. 97-377 shall be available as a direct appropriation . . . without regard to sec. 4(a) of H.R. 3598.
(p. 334, H. Rept. 99-861 (conf.))

P.L. 99-608--Authorization of Appropriations for Martin Institute (H.R. 4244)

. . . authorizes appropriations for the Joseph W. Martin Institute for Law and Society at Stonehill College, North Easton, Massachusetts . . . $4,000,000.

BILLS AND REPORTS USED TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RECEIVING APPROPRIATIONS DURING VARIOUS CONGRESSES

96th Congress, First Session

P.L. 96-38--Supplemental Appropriations, 1979 (H.R. 4289)

H. Rept. 96-227
S. Rept. 96-224
H. Rept. 96-331 (conf.)

P.L. 96-68--Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4392)

H. Rept. 96-247
S. Rept. 96-251
H. Rept. 96-402 (conf.)

P.L. 96-69--Department of Energy Water Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4388)

H. Rept. 96-243
S. Rept. 96-242
H. Rept. 96-388 (conf.)

P.L. 96-74--Department of Treasury and Postal Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4393)

H. Rept. 96-248
S. Rept. 96-299
H. Rept. 96-471 (conf.)

P.L. 96-86--Continuing Appropriations, 1980 (H.J. Res. 412)

H. Rept. 96-500
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 96-513 (conf.)

P.L. 96-93--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4580)

H. Rept. 96-294
S. Rept. 96-257
H. Rept. 96-443 (conf.)

P.L. 96-103--Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4394)

H. Rept. 96-249
S. Rept. 96-259
H. Rept. 96-409, H. Rept. 96-542 (conf.)

P.L. 96-108--Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4387)

H. Rept. 96-242
S. Rept. 96-246
H. Rept. 96-553 (conf.)

P.L. 96-123 Continuing Appropriations, 1980 (H.J. Res. 440)

H. Rept. 96-609
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 96-646 (conf.)

P.L. 96-126--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4930)

H. Rept. 96-374
S. Rept. 96-363
H. Rept. 96-604 (conf.)

P.L. 96-130--Military Construction Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4391)

H. Rept. 96-246
S. Rept. 96-407
H. Rept. 96-626

P.L. 96-131--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 4440)

H. Rept, 96-272
S. Rept. 96-377
H. Rept. 96-610 (conf.)

P.L. 96-154--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1980 (H.R. 5359)

H. Rept. 96-450
S. Rept. 96-393
H. Rept. 96-696 (conf.)

H.R. 4389--Department of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations, 1980

H. Rept. 96-244
S. Rept. 96-247
H. Rept. 96-400 (conf.)

(Contained in P.L.96-123, Continuing Appropriations, 1980)

96th Congress, Second Session

P.L. 96-243--Supplemental Agriculture, 1980 (H.J. Res. 545)

H. Rept. 96-927
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 96-973 (conf.)

P.L. 96-304--Supplemental Appropriations/Rescissions Act, 1980 (H.R. 7542)

H. Rept. 96-1080
S. Rept. 96-829
H. Rept. 96-1149 (conf.)

P.L. 96-367--Department of Energy and Water Appropriations, 1981 (H.R. 7590)

H. Rept. 96-1093
S. Rept. 96-927
H. Rept. 96-1366

P.L. 96-369--Continuing Appropriations, 1981 (H.J. Res. 610)

H. Rept. 96-1327
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 96-1443 (conf.)

P.L. 96-400--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1981 (H.R. 7831)

H. Rept. 96-1193
S. Rept. 96-932
H. Rept. 96-1400 (conf.)

P.L. 96-514--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1981 (H.R. 7724)

H. Rept. 96-1147
S. Rept. 96-985
H. Rept. 96-1470 (conf.)

P.L. 96-527--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1981 (H.R. 8105)

H. Rept. 96-1317
S. Rept. 96-1020
H. Rept. 96-1528 (conf.)

P.L. 96-528--Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1981 (H.R. 7591)

H. Rept. 96-1095
S. Rept. 96-1030
H. Rept. 96-1519 (conf.)

P.L. 96-530--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1981 (H.R. 8061)

H. Rept. 96-1271
S. Rept. 96-969
H. Rept. 96-1477 (conf.)

P.L. 96-536--Continuing Appropriations, 1981 (H. J. Res. 644)

No written reports

H.R. 7998--Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, 1981

H. Rept. 96-1244

97th Congress, First Session

P.L. 97-12--Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, 1981 (H.R. 3512)

S. Rept. 97-67
H. Rept. 97-29
H. Rept. 97-124 (Conf.)

P.L. 97-26--Urgent Supplemental Appropriations, 1981 (H. J. Res. 308)

Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 97-192

P.L. 97-51--Continuing Appropriations, 1982 (H. J. Res. 325)

H. Rept. 97-223
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 97-260 (conf.)

P.L. 97-88--Department of Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4144)

H. Rept. 97-177
S. Rept. 97-256
H. Rept. 97-345 (conf.)

P.L. 97-91--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4522)

H. Rept. 97-235
S. Rept. 97-254
H. Rept. 97-327 (conf.)

P.L. 97-100--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4035)

H. Rept. 97-163
S. Rept. 97-166
H. Rept. 97-315 (conf.)

P.L. 97-101--Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4034)

H. Rept. 97-162
S. Rept. 97-163
H. Rept. 97-222 (conf.)

P.L. 97-102--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4209)

H. Rept. 97-186
S. Rept. 97-253
H. Rept. 97-331 (conf.)

P.L. 97-103--Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4119)

H. Rept. 97-172
S. Rept. 97-248
H. Rept. 97-313 (conf.)

P.L. 97-106--Military Construction, 1982 (H.R. 4241)

H. Rept. 97-193
S. Rept. 97-271
H. Rept. 97-400 (conf.)

P.L. 97-114--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4995)

Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 97-333
H. Rept. 97-410 (conf.)

P.L. 97-121--Foreign Assistance Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 4559)

H. Rept. 97-245
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 97-416 (conf.)

H.R. 4560--Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, 1982

H. Rept. 97-251
S. Rept. 97-268

(P.L. 97-51 contained funding for H.R. 4560)

H.J. Res. 357--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1982

H. Rept. 97-319
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 97-352 (conf.)

97th Congress, Second Session

P.L. 97-147--Supplemental Agriculture Appropriations, 1982 (H.J. Res. 389)

H. Rept. 97-424
Senate--No written report

P.L. 97-148--Supplemental Labor Appropriations, 1982 (H. J. Res. 391)

H. Rept. 97-425
Senate--No written report

P.L. 97-161--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1982 (H.J. Res. 409)

H. Rept. 97-465
Senate--No written report

P.L. 97-216--Urgent Supplemental Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 6685)

H. Rept. 97-632 (conf.)
Senate--No written report

H.R. 6957--Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Appropriations, 1983 (S. 2956)

S. Rept. 97-584
H. Rept. 97-721

(Funding contained under P.L. 97-377)

P.L. 97-257--Supplemental Appropriations, 1982 (H.R. 6863)

H. Rept. 97-673
S. Rept. 97-516
H. Rept. 97-747 (conf.)

P.L. 97-272--Department of Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 6956)

H. Rept. 97-720
S. Rept. 97-549
H. Rept. 97-891 (conf.)

P.L. 97-276--Continuing Appropriations, 1983 (H.J. Res. 599)

H. Rept. 97-834
S. Rept. 97-581
H. Rept. 97-914 (conf.)

P.L. 97-323--Military Construction Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 6968) (H. Res. 561)

H. Rept. 97-726
S. Rept. 97-572
H. Rept. 97-913 (conf.)

P.L. 97-369--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 7019)

H. Rept. 97-783
S. Rept. 97-567
H. Rept. 97-960 (conf.)

P.L. 97-370--Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 7072)

H. Rept. 97-800
S. Rept. 97-566
H. Rept. 97-957 (conf.)

P.L. 97-378--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 7144)(S. 2917)

H. Rept. 99-849
S. Rept. 97-548
H. Rept. 97-972 (conf.)

P.L. 97-377--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1983 (H.J. Res. 631)

H. Rept. 97-952
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 97-980 (conf.)

H.R. 7205--Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1983

H. Rept. 97-894
S. Rept. 97-680

(Funding contained under P.L. 97-276)

P.L. 97-394--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 7356)

H. Rept. 97-942
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 97-978 (conf.)

98th Congress, First Session

P.L. 98-63--Supplemental Appropriations, 1983 (H.R. 3069)

H. Rept. 98-207
S. Rept. 98-148
H. Rept 98-308 (conf.)

P.L. 98-50--Department of Energy Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 3132)

H. Rept. 98-217
S. Rept. 98-153
H. Rept. 98-272 (conf.)

P.L. 98-45--Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 3133)

H. Rept 98-223
S. Rept. 98-152
H. Rept. 98-264 (conf.)

P.L. 98-166--Departments of Commerce, Justice, State Judiciary Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 3222)

H. Rept. 98-232
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 98-478 (conf.)

H.R. 3223--Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1984

H. Rept. 98-231
S. Rept. 98-160
H. Rept. 98-450 (conf.)

P.L. 98-78--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 3329)

H. Rept. 98-246
S. Rept. 98-179
H. Rept. 98-318 (conf.)

P.L. 98-139--Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 3913)

H. Rept. 98-357
S. Rept. 98-247
H. Rept. 98-422 (conf.)

P.L. 98-151--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1984 (H.J. Res. 413)

H. Rept. 98-520
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 98-540 (conf.)

P.L. 98-181--Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 (H.R. 3959)

H. Rept. 98-375
S. Rept. 98-275
H. Rept. 98-551 (conf.)

P.L. 98-212--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 4185)

H. Rept. 98-427
S. Rept. 98-292
H. Rept. 98-567 (conf.)

98th Congress, Second Session

P.L. 98-332--Supplemental Agriculture Appropriations 1984, (H.J. Res. 492)

H. Rept. 98-604
S. Rept. 98-365
H. Rept. 98-792 (conf.)

P.L. 98-248--Supplemental Health and Human Services Appropriations, 1984 (H.J. Res. 493)

H. Rept. 98-605 (conf.)
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 98-632 (conf.)

H.J. Res. 517--Supplemental Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, 1984

H. Rept. 98-630
(No additional written reports)

H.R. 5564--Supplemental Appropriations, 1984

H. Rept. 98-729
(No additional written reports)

P.L. 98-360--Department of Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1985 (H.R. 5653)

H. Rept. 98-755
S. Rept. 98-502
H. Rept. 98-866 (conf.)

P.L. 98-411--Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Appropriations, 1985 (H.R. 5712)

H. Rept. 98-802
S. Rept. 98-514
H. Rept. 98-952 (conf.)

P.L. 98-371--Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, 1985 (H.R. 5713)

H. Rept. 98-803
S. Rept. 98-506
H. Rept. 98-867 (conf.)

H.R. 5743--Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1985

H. Rept. 98-809
S. Rept. 98-566
H. Rept. 98-1071 (conf.)

P.L. 98-367--Legislative Branch Appropriations, 1985 (H.R. 5753)

H. Rept. 98-811
S. Rept. 98-515
H. Rept. 98-870 (conf.)

H.R. 5798--Department of Treasury Appropriations, 1985 (S. 2853) (Companion bill)

H. Rept. 98-820
S. Rept. 98-562
H. Rept. 98-993 (conf.)

H.R. 5813--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1985 (H. Res. 524)

H. Rept. 98-833
H. Rept. 98-839

H.R. 5898--Military Construction, 1985

H. Rept. 98-850
S. Rept. 98-567

H.R. 5899--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1985

H. Rept. 98-851
S. Rept. 98-568
H. Rept. 98-1088 (conf.)

H.R. 5921--Department of Transportation Apppropriations, 1985 (S. 2852) (Companion bill)

H. Rept. 98-859
S. Rept. 98-561

H.R. 5973--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1985

H. Rept. 98-886
S. Rept. 98-578

H.R. 6028--Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, 1985 (S. 2836) (Companion bill)

H. Rept. 98-911
S. Rept. 98-544
H. Rept. 98-1132 (conf.)

P.L. 98-396--Second Supplemental Appropriations, 1984 (H.R. 6040)

H. Rept. 98-916
S. Rept. 98-570
H. Rept. 98-977 (conf.)

H.R. 6237--Foreign Assistance Appropriations, 1985 (S. 2793) (Companion bill)

H. Rept. 98-1021
S. Rept. 98-521

P.L. 98-473--Continuing Appropriations, 1985 (H.J. Res. 648) (S.J. Res. 356) (Companion bill)

H. Rept. 98-1030
S. Rept. 98-634
H. Rept. 98-1159 (conf.)

H.R. 6329--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1985 (S. 3026)

H. Rept. 98-1086
S. Rept. 98-636

P.L. 98-441--Continuing Appropriations, 1985 (H.J. Res. 653)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 98-453--Continuing Appropriations, 1985 (H.J. Res. 656)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 98-455--Continuing Appropriations, 1985 (H.J. Res. 659)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 98-461--Continuing Appropriations, 1985 (H.J. Res. 663)

No accompanying reports

99th Congress, First Session

P.L. 99-10--Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 1239)

H. Rept. 99-2
S. Rept. 99-8
H. Rept. 99-29 (conf.)

P.L. 99-88--Supplemental Appropriations, 1985 (H.R. 2577)

H. Rept. 99-142
S. Rept. 99-82
H. Rept. 99-236 (conf.)

P.L. 99-141--Department of Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 2959)

H. Rept. 99-195
S. Rept. 99-110
H. Rept. 99-307 (conf.)

P.L. 99-180--Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 2965)

H. Rept. 99-197
S. Rept. 99-150
H. Rept. 99-414 (conf.)

H.R. 3011--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-205
S. Rept. 99-141

(See P.L. 99-190)

H.R. 3036--Departments of Treasury, Postal and General Government Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-210
S. Rept. 99-133
H. Rept. 99-349 (conf.)

(See P.L. 99-190)

H.R. 3037--Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-211
S. Rept. 99-137
H. Rept. 99-439 (conf.)

(See P.L. 99-190)

P.L. 99-160--Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 3038)

H. Rept. 99-212
S. Rept. 99-129
H. Rept. 99-363 (conf.)

H.R. 3067-- District of Columbia Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-223
S. Rept. 99-134
S. Rept. 99-419 (conf.)

(See P.L. 99-190)

H.R. 3228--Foreign Assistance Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-252

(See P.L. 99-190)

H.R. 3244--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-256
S. Rept. 99-152

(See P.L. 99-190)

P.L. 99-173--Military Construction Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 3327)

H. Rept. 99-275
S. Rept. 99-168
H. Rept. 99-380 (conf.)

P.L. 99-178--Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 3424)

H. Rept. 99-289
S. Rept. 99-151
H. Rept. 99-402 (conf.)

H.R. 3629--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-332

P.L. 99-177--Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, 1985 (H.J. Res. 372)

H. Rept. 99-351
S. Rept. 99-144
H. Rept. 99-433 (conf.)

P.L. 99-103--Continuing Appropriations, 1986 (H.J. Res. 388)

H. Rept. 99-272
S. Rept. 99-142

P.L. 99-154--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1986 (H.J. Res. 441)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 99-190--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1986 (H.J. Res. 465)

H. Rept. 99-403
S. Rept. 99-210
H. Rept. 99-450 (conf.)

P.L. 99-179--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1986 (H.J. Res. 476)

No accompanying reports

99th Congress, Second Session

P.L. 99-243--Urgent Supplemental Appropriations, 1987 (H.J. Res. 520)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 99-263--Urgent Supplemental Appropriations, 1986 (H.J. Res. 534)
(for Agriculture)

H. Rept. 99-492 (conf.)
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 99-499 (conf.)

P.L. 99-349--Urgent Supplemental Appropriations, 1986 (H.R. 4515)

H. Rept. 99-510
S. Rept. 99-301
H. Rept. 99-649 (conf.)

H.R. 5052--Military Construction Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-648
S. Rept. 99-368

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5161--Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary
Appropriations, 1986

H. Rept. 99-669
S. Rept. 99-425

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5162--Department of Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-670
S. Rept. 99-441

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5175--District of Columbia Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-675
S. Rept. 99-367

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5177--Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-686
S. Rept. 99-438

(See P.L. 99-500)

P.L. 99-272--Deficit Reduction Amendments of 1985 (H.R. 3128)

H. Rept. 99-241
Senate--No written report
H. Rept. 99-453 (conf.)

H.R. 5205--Department of Transportation Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-696
S. Rept. 99-423
H. Rept. 99-976 (conf.)

H.R. 5233--Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-711
S. Rept. 99-408
H. Rept. 99-960 (conf.)

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5234--Department of Interior Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-714
S. Rept. 99-397
H. Rept. 99-1002

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5294--Department of Treasury, Postal Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-723
S. Rept. 99-406

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5313--Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1987

H. Rept. 99-731
S. Rept. 99-487
H. Rept. 99-977 (conf.)

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5339--Foreign Assistance Appopriations, 1987 (S. 2824)

H. Rept. 99-747
S. Rept. 99-443

(See P.L. 99-500)

H.R. 5438--Department of Defense Appropriations, 1987

H. Rept. 99-793
S. Rept. 99-446

(See P.L. 99-500)

P.L. 99-434--Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (H.J. Res. 743)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 99-464--Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (H.J. Res. 750)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 99-465--Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (H.J. Res. 751)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 99-491--Further Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (H.J. Res. 753)

No accompanying reports

P.L. 99-500--Continuing Appropriations, 1987 (H.J. Res. 738)

House--No initial report
S. Rept. 99-500
H. Rept. 99-1005 (conf.)

P.L. 99-509—Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, 1986 (H.R. 5300)

H. Rept. 99-727
S. Rept. 99-348
H. Rept. 99-1012 (conf.)